

ELEVEN MORE DAYS

**IN WHICH TO GUARANTEE THE
SUCCESS OF THE THANKSGIV-
ING FESTIVAL.**

**Ladies' Auxiliary Putting Forth
Strenuous Efforts—Comrades Called
Upon to Assist—Why This Affair
Should be Our Greatest—Work for
All.**

The work on the DAILY PEOPLE Annual Thanksgiving Festival has been interfered with somewhat by the campaign, but now that it is over it will be possible to give undivided attention to making the affair on Nov. 28 a great success. The necessity for this must be apparent to all. It is a crucial effort and one, if results are good, which will mean a great deal to the Socialist Labor Party.

During the sixteen months the DAILY PEOPLE has been in the field it has had to contend with difficulties which from the standpoint of any but thorough Socialists, would have been fatal. That it has survived those difficulties is due to the untiring and persistent work of the Party members.

accomplished. Some of the debt has been wiped out, and that in the short period that the paper has been published. The object now is to wipe out the remainder so that it will be possible to build the paper up, to broaden its field and to accomplish many things which are now impossible.

and strengthening the paper is undoubtedly great. It went into a stormy sea where there are more wrecks than in any other. It has weathered every gale

and nowdays fair to be the most formidable craft afloat. This it cannot be while it is hampered as at present. It will cost less to the Party to clear away all encumbrances at once, than it will to allow them to drag back the work of the Party and paper.

Therefore comrades are urged to do all that lies in their power to make this coming festival a success, the success of the year. It can be done and it should be done. From now until the doors open on Thanksgiving day there should be no letup to the effort.

We have only a few more days in which to accomplish a tremendous number of tasks. First presents should be sent in. Some have already arrived, but compared with this time last year the number is few. They form one of the most attractive and remunerative features of the festival. They are disposed of to advantage, and nothing is too simple to bring in a little money. Trifling articles that cost but a small amount, fancy work, do-

their value, and should be forwarded

The concert and vaudeville show will be the afternoon attraction. Kaltebor's full symphony orchestra will render a programme of classic music. The fame of this orchestra has spread everywhere, and it is a fortunate circumstance that it has been secured for this concert. After the concert there will be an excellent vaudeville show and that in turn will be followed by dancing until a late hour.

The cost of all this is only twenty-five cents. If you push out tickets there are but few who will refuse the chance of obtaining so much for so little money. In the shop, at the club, in organization

of every kind, there is a good field for ticket selling. Much depends on the size of the crowd and an endeavor should be made to have one that will throw all former gatherings into the shade. Tickets can be obtained from

Then a special number of the DAILY PEOPLE will be gotten out. It will be both a holiday and a festival number.

medium. The cost of space will be on dollar an inch, single column. Systematize the gathering of them, and visi

Present to him the desirability of purchasing space, and in very few cases will there be a refusal. This work is pressing and copy and money should be sent as early as possible to Hugo Vogt.

All hands to work. The issue

SICK MAN AT WHIPPING POST.

The Sheriff Tried In Vain To Get Lashing Remitted.
Dover, Del., Nov., 10.—Sheriff Frank Reedy says he performed a most unpleasant task yesterday in the public flogging of William H. Decker, horse thief. Decker had been ill, and is subject to violent attacks of heart trouble. He is a frail man of middle age, and when Sheriff Reedy heard him sentenced to an hour in the pillory and twenty lashes, he suggested

Coming out into the chill air yesterday, Decker shivered and his strength seemed to leave him as he faced the post. Sheriff Reedy applied the lash lightly and much more rapidly than usual, making it not a severe

George W. Fowler, who, with his wife, Werthie Fowler, was convicted of forging a check for \$110, stood an hour in the pillory before the crowd.

CHINESE EXCLUSION ACT.

A MOVE ON FOOT TO PREVENT ITS RENEWAL.

Treasury Officials Say It Is a Great Barrier to American Commercial Interests in the Orient—They Claim It Is Wrong in Principle and Ineffective in Operation.

Washington, Nov. 10.—It is said that so certain are the transcontinental railroads of Secretary Gage's attitude on May 5 next, will not be re-enacted by Congress this winter that they are already enlarging their facilities to accommodate the swarms of Chinese whom it is expected will come to the United States.

The fact has developed within the last few weeks that practically every officer of the Government who has anything to do with the administration of the Chinese Exclusion law "believes" that it is "ineffective" in its operation and that the statute which forbids Chinese laborers to enter the country should not be renewed when it expires by expiration early next May. Secretary Gage and all the chief officers of the law is wrong in principle, that it is "ineffective" in operation and that the great commercial interests of the United States demand that it should not be renewed by Congress next spring. So pronounced is this feeling that it was thought at one time that Secretary Gage would recommend in plain terms, in this annual report, that the law be re-enacted. The "friends" of the law have been so active, however, and the opposition on the Pacific Coast to the free immigration of Chinese on an equality with other foreigners has been manifested in so pronounced a way, that it is doubtful if Secretary Gage or any officer of the Government will come out squarely in favor of the repeal of the law.

The Chinese Exclusion Act was a sop thrown to "organized labor" ten years ago. At that time the demand for Chinese labor came mostly from the Pacific Coast States. Now that other sections of the country want still cheaper labor the Federal officials find that the Exclusion law is not effective. The duty of administering it was vested in the Treasury Department and was placed in charge of special agents appointed for that purpose until a year or two ago, when the duty of carrying out the provisions of the law was assigned to the Immigration Bureau.

As the time approaches when the question of re-enacting the Gage law will be presented to Congress, the Treasury officials have begun to "question" from the experience of the last ten years, the "wisdom" of the Exclusion Act. They do not hesitate to admit that the "best efforts" of the Government agents to accomplish what the Gage law was designed to accomplish have not met with favorable success. They say they do not care to make the statement publicly, but they nevertheless believe that very few of the hundreds of thousands of Chinese who are annually turned back from American ports ultimately fail to gain admittance to the country. Hundreds of Chinese come to San Francisco every year with an absolute guarantee from one or another of the powerful "Six Companies" of Chinese in that city that they will be enabled to land. If the federal agents deport them they return to China, and in a few months try again, either at San Francisco or at some other port, and eventually succeed in landing. Why they are permitted to land is not stated.

This, however, is not the controlling reason of Secretary Gage's attitude. The events of the last few years, he believes, have demonstrated, the folly, from the American Commercial standpoint, of maintaining the present barriers against Chinese immigrants. He, with other "progressive" officials of the Government, holds that the success of the United States in obtaining a large share in the commerce of the Orient, is conditional on a more liberal treatment of the Chinese. He argues that this country cannot maintain the preference for its Government which was shown by China during the late negotiations of the Powers at Peking unless it allows the Exclusion law to die its natural death next spring.

The pure and simple organizations of the Pacific Coast have started the anti-Chinese agitation again, and the Mayor of San Francisco has called a meeting to discuss the matter and to memorialize Congress for the re-enactment of the Gage law.

But times have changed since the law was enacted and the Treasury Department has learned that the railroads and steamship lines and the great commercial bodies of the Pacific Coast are in favor of allowing the law to pass out of existence. These bodies have taken an uncompromising position in favor of letting down the bars against Chinese immigration. They represent the great capitalist forces in the Western part of the continent which are making for the upbuilding of American commerce in the Orient and for the development of its resources of the Coast region.

An article recently published in a magazine by Ho Yow, the Chinese Consul-General at San Francisco, is regarded to the effects of the Exclusion law in the past and the probable effect of a continuance of the law on the statute books in the future, expressed, in a general way, the views entertained by Secretary Gage and the Federal officials who have been directly concerned in the administration of the law. Consul-General Ho Yow declared in this article that the most prosperous and promising days for California and the whole Pacific Coast, in respect to commerce with China, were the days prior to the enactment of the first Exclusion law in 1880. He showed that American trade with the Orient was increasing at that time at the rate of about a million dollars a year, and following the Exclusion

act the trade with China decreased by about \$2,000,000 in two years. He declares that while China is being denounced by civilized people as an unprogressive and bigoted nation, the United States is taking the lead among all the nations of the world in measures which tend to keep China isolated and to prevent her from making the progress which she ought to make in commerce and civilization.

Secretary Gage believes that if the Exclusion law were to be allowed to go off the statute books the trade with China would increase by leaps and bounds and that the natural preference of China for the United States would be shown in the most practical of ways. It is claimed that despite the most stringent regulations that could be devised by the Treasury Department under the authority of the Gage law, the number of Chinese entering the United States last year was considerably larger than the year before. Many of these Chinese entered the country by stealth, hundreds or thousands of them stealing across the borders from British Columbia or Mexico after having landed in those countries with the deliberate purpose of entering the United States.

It cost \$300,000 last year to administer the Gage law, and the immigration officials admit that the number of Chinese inspectors is lamentably small and that the needs of service, under the present system, demand an appropriation at least twice as large as was made last year. Even then the officials hint that they have no confidence that the results expected from the law could be accomplished.

It is said that the South as well as the Pacific Coast would welcome Chinese labor. The Chinese it is claimed make good miners, railroad builders and agricultural workers, not only that but they would even invade the mills and factories, women and children would be driven from the spindles.

It may be that the talk of letting down the bars is only for the purpose of giving the "organized labor" of the country something to talk about, and thus keep the minds of the rank and file off of other things.

Immigration Commissioner Powderly is against the proposal, but then it affects his department. There is likely to be plenty of mock heroes on the subject when Congress gets down to business.

A. F. of L. and Chinese Exclusive Act.

At yesterday's meeting of the Central Federation Union, a delegate from California, who said that he was on a tour to stir up agitation against the dropping of the Gage law was allowed the floor. He said workmen and business men should get together and petition Congress to re-enact the law. He said the Chinese instead of eating the substantial food raised here, would ship cheap and inferior stuff from China and no one would be the gainer except the railroad and steamship lines. The California delegate said it wasn't a question of labor but a question of patriotism that prompted the agitation. Kangaroo Dooley asked the visitor if any effort had been made to organize the Chinese in California, to which the delegate replied "no" and he was glad that there hadn't been any. The delegates applauded. The Californian said that the A. F. of L. had mapped out a plan of campaign and would issue a pamphlet on the subject. He said that "our beautiful Hawaiian Islands had been made a Leper camp by the Chinese and our beautiful Philippines would share the same fate."

TRACTION CONSOLIDATION PLANS.

Bringing into Union the Properties Acquired by the Everett-Moore Syndicate.

Plans are well advanced for the virtual consolidation of the various city and interurban electric railway properties acquired recently by the Everett-Moore syndicate, these railways embracing lines from Cleveland to Detroit and in those cities, with branches in Indiana and as far south as Wheeling, W. Va., and having a total length of about one thousand miles. The combination is to be effected through the organization of a proprietary company, to be capitalized, it is said, at about \$50,000,000, to take over the stocks and bonds of the present properties controlled by the syndicate, these companies being the Detroit United Railway Company, the Cleveland Electric Railway Company, the Cleveland, Painesville & Eastern Railroad Company, the Cleveland & Eastern Railway Company, the Cleveland and Chagrin Falls Electric Railway Company, the Chagrin Falls and Eastern Railway Company, the Northern Ohio Traction Company, the Toledo Railway and Light Company, the Toledo, Fremont & Norwalk Railroad Company, the Sandusky, Norwalk and Southern Railway Company, the Sandusky and Interurban Electric Railway Company and the Lorain & Cleveland Railway Company.

Henry A. Everett and Edward W. Moore are at the head of the syndicate, and August Belmont, W. G. Oakman, president of the Guaranty Trust Company of this city, and Geo. W. Young, president of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, are to be trustees for the stockholders under the plan of consolidation. The Guaranty Trust Company, is the depository for the shares of the Detroit United Railway Company, for exchange into securities of the new corporation. At a meeting Saturday of the board of directors of the Detroit United Railway Company, which is the principal company controlled by the Everett-Moore syndicate, an issue of \$35,000,000 4½ per cent. bonds was authorized, it is said, for the purpose of taking up existing obligations and providing funds for developing the system.

Beer War Awards.

London, Nov. 11.—The South African Compensation Commission has awarded £27,500 to seventy-eight Netherlands claimants on account of their expulsion from South Africa.

BRAVE S. L. P.

Conscious of Its Rights It Defies a Pennsylvania Official Anarchist.

Pittsburg, Oct. 30.—That well known and aggressive Italian comrade Peter Sambuco, recently removed from the mining regions of the Youghiogheny River to those along the Wheeling division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Shortly after his arrival in his new home he took up the work of establishing a section of the S. L. P. in that locality. He engaged a hall in the hamlet of Finleyville, and requested the Pennsylvania State Committee to send him a speaker on Sunday afternoon, the 27th inst. On Friday the 25th, he, in company with other comrades, tackled up the hand-bills announcing the approaching meeting. The old moss-backs of Finleyville were awe-stricken. The very idea of holding a political meeting in their staid old village on the Lord's day. Not only that, but a meeting of the Socialist Labor Party!!! They would not allow it! So, no sooner had the hand-bills adorned the telegraph poles and stable sides, than the good, pious, law-abiding citizens pulled them down. Upon seeing this the comrades turned in and reported them. Here the Burgess and "High Constable" took part in the interesting proceedings. They went to the owner of the hall and told him "that they could not allow him to let his hall for such an unholy purpose on the Lord's day." After threatening him with dire disaster, if he permitted the meeting on Sunday, the Burgess and High Constable withdrew, saying to each other: "Just watch Finleyville make the Socialist Labor Party look like thirty cents."

After this interview the owner of the hall sent for Comrade Sambuco, and after telling him what had happened, gave back the money that had been paid to him for the use of the hall, saying: "I do not want to get in trouble over this matter, and unless you can get permission from the village authorities to hold your meeting I can not allow you the use of my hall." "The comrade pointed out to him how ridiculous was the position of the authorities in this matter, but all to no purpose."

On Sunday the speaker alighted from the train, and was informed by the comrades how matters stood. We first called on the owner of the hall, and were told by a member of the family that he had gone to Pittsburg, and would not get back until Monday. No, they didn't exactly know where the key was, but if we could get permission from the authorities they would try to find a key for us. We informed them that it was unnecessary to ask the authorities for permission to hold a meeting in a private hall on private property, and furthermore, we would hold them responsible for a breach of contract, hiring their hall to us for a meeting on a certain day, and then refusing to allow us the use of the same. Seeing that the family were thoroughly frightened and that they honestly believed the authorities could put them in prison and confiscate their property if they permitted the meeting, we hied us across the street, and pounded on the door of the residence of the High Constable. To a girl, who appeared, we said:

"Is the Constable in?"

"Yes, sir."

"Tell him we desire to see him."

The girl disappeared, and in a few moments his High Constableness stood before us.

Comrades, many of you have seen in the illustrations of Charles Dickens' novels, those rotund, punch-soaked, grotesque characters, who either frighten you by their appearance or provoke you to laughter. Well, in the door-way stood such a person, a Dickens character from head to foot.

"Mr. Constable, I began, 'I represent the Socialist Labor Party, and am here to ascertain by what right you interfere in such an anarchistic manner with the rights and privileges of the citizens of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania?'"

"I am not doing so."

"But you told the proprietor of the hall in which we propose to hold our meeting that you would not permit it."

"I said you couldn't hold a meeting on Sunday; now, I have no objection to a Sunday school gathering, or a Starvation Army rally, and would welcome the Rev. Bigelow, the Rev. Vail, the Rev. Wilson, the Rev. Herron, or any of the other dominions of the Social Democrat, Democrat Social, Brotherhood of Mankind, Public Ownership party, and would give them the whole village on Sunday, or any other day for a meeting, but you fellows are not like any of those people which I have named; you don't care to cater to the High Constable, which is myself, nor the Burgess, which is myself, nor the chief of police, which is myself, nor the town marshal, which is myself, nor the street commissioner, which is myself, nor the tax collector, which is myself. Consequently, all these worthy officers have decided that you can not desecrate the Lord's day by holding a political meeting, so there."

"But I see you allow the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to run their coal, coke, stone, mud, freight, passenger and all other trains, through your village. I sometimes see men working in the coal mines within the precincts of your classical village, is not that desecration of the Sabbath?"

"You can only desecrate the Lord's day by holding a meeting of the Socialistic Laboring Party."

"Will you please show me the law which prohibits the holding of meetings in this place on Sunday?"

"Don't have any such law; we don't need it."

"Then we will hold the meeting."

"If you attempt to hold that meeting, we, the officers of this town, which is myself, will come down there and clean out the hall."

"That will be so kind of you, and I am sure the proprietor will appreciate your services as janitor."

"I don't mean that, I mean the officers, which is myself, will throw you all out of the window."

"O, I see; well, get your different selves together and come down and throw us out." With that we withdrew.

The members of the family of the gentleman who owned the hall had seen us talking to the wrathful warden, and concluding we had come to some understanding with his High Constableness, they began a search for the key. After about three-quarters of an hour's delay the key was found, inserted in the lock, and the door swung open; the people entered, and the meeting commenced.

Sure enough the High Constable came in, but instead of throwing us out of the window, as he had said he would, he threw himself down in a chair, and remained a silent and attentive auditor during the whole of the meeting. He was roasted by the speaker for his game of bluff and bluster, and took his fishing without even a show of resenting it. Comrade Gilchrist, spoke in English, and Comrade Sambuco in Italian. We have broken the ice. We have called their game of bluff and bluster, and now propose to build up a strong movement in Finleyville, Pa.

D. E. GILCHRIST,

Pittsburg, Oct. 30.

"NEW FORM OF MARRIAGE."

Rev. Herron's Sister Makes a Bid for the Same Kind of Advertising.

Encouraged by the freak advertising and notoriety achieved by the perfectly commonplace marriage of George D. Herron, the agitator to Miss Carrie Rand, "his disciple and flinty," to say nothing of purse bearer, Mrs. Margaret Evelyn Herron, of Metuchen, N. J., the Reverend's sister has announced her intention of marrying Dr. Henri Verner Berghall, of Manistee, Mich., after the same fashion. This fashion is the same old fashion that thousands go through every day without noticing any new effects. It took the astute mind of the Rev. Herron to find that he had found a new way of advertising.

"I believe that marriage is away above all earthly forms," she says, "that there is something to infinite about love to be measured by earthly pledges—vain idle pledges, which are so often broken. What do such vows count for if two hearts are afire with love which knows no expression from the lips?" She has not yet copyrighted these burning words, and probably will not, as they have been used before by Miss Laura Jean Libby.

Miss Herron is a firm believer in what she terms "the new and simple form of marriage." Partaken of recently by her brother.

The marriage of Prof. Herron to Miss Rand was performed by the Rev. William Brown, of the Plymouth Congregational Church, Rochester, who joined the hands of the principals and said: "This is the time and place for the muse of a poet, the speech of a god. The office of a priest or a magistrate were an intrusion here." It has not yet been discovered why he said it, but it is probable that he was paid by the Mrs. Herron then in process of construction.

When Mrs. Herron was informed that the residents of Metuchen were generally opposed to the "new form of marriage" she said she had heard of the dissatisfaction, but the views of her townspeople did not interest her.

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When Mrs. Herron was informed that the residents of Metuchen were generally opposed to the "new form of marriage" she said she had heard of the dissatisfaction, but the views of her townspeople did not interest her.

"So long as I know that my views of marriage are right," she said, "it is a matter of total indifference to me what neighbors may say. Any opposition here among the ministers and townspeople would certainly have very little weight with me. They have a right to think as they please, and I shall reserve the same right for myself."

Dr. Berghall, whom Mrs. Herron is to marry, is himself a non-political "Socialist," who last year voted for Bryan. He is a practicing physician in Manistee, Mich., and an exile from Sweden. He came to New York and afterward went West, where he and Miss Herron became acquainted some years ago.

The same minister who attended her brother's union with Miss Rand will probably be asked to officiate at their wedding. The Rev. William T. Brown simply stood by at the Herron-Rand wedding and heard each of them say: "We intend to live together hereafter as man and wife," after which he made a few remarks, which he concluded by saying:

"In the rhythm of two souls there is no yesterday, no to-morrow; there is only an eternal now. I announce them man and wife." Then he solemnly marched to the dining room and made short work of the ginger-pop and plum cake.

NEW STEEL PLATE COMBINE.

Rumors of Formation of \$50,000,000 Corporation to Include Big Mills.

Philadelphia, Nov. 10.—The North American said to-day: "A new fifty-million-dollar steel corporation is being formed for the purpose of uniting in one powerful combination the plate mills of the country. Ten or more plants, including Pennsylvania companies that are now doing a large business, are to be absorbed by the new concern."

"Four of the properties are east of the Alleghenies. These are the Lukens Iron Works of Coatesville, the Tidewater Steel Company, Chester; the Central Steel Company, Harrisburg, and the North Brothers' mills. These four represent an active estimated capitalization of about \$10,000,000."

"It is understood that Jones & Laughlin corporation, and that eventually the \$20,000,000 capital, will enter the combination and will be the strongest concern in it. Details regarding the Western interests that will be represented are lacking, but these will probably be made known in the course of a few days in an official announcement of the project."

"A significant feature of the deal is the active part taken in it by Charles M. Schwab, President of the United States Steel Corporation. Mr. Schwab attended a conference held in this city early in the week, and had much to do with shaping the plans of the concern. This is believed to indicate that it will be operated in harmony with the billion-dollar corporation, and that eventually the new company may become identified with Mr. Schwab's corporation."

"The joint output of all the companies aggregate 475,000 tons."

"The new company will take up the securities of the constituent concern both by means of cash payments and an exchange of stock upon a basis not yet made known."

DILL ON TRUSTS.

SAYS THEY HAVE A TENDENCY TO BECOME CALLOUS TO PUBLIC OPINION.

Nevertheless He Advocates Publicity As a Means of Regulating and Controlling Them—National Legislation Also Proposed.

Chicago, Nov. 10.—The Merchants' Club heard all about trusts and economics at the annual dinner in the Auditorium last night.

James B. Dill spoke on "Trusts, Their Uses and Abuses." Mr. Dill has been called the "Godfather of the Trusts" and has perhaps had a hand in the formation of more big corporations under the laws of New Jersey than any other man in the country. He brought about a settlement of the fight between Andrew Carnegie and H. C. Frick, and was a potent factor in the formation of the great Carnegie Steel Company. It was currently reported and generally accepted that his fee for this work was \$1,000,000.

Among other great corporations with the organization of which he has been acutely connected are Federal Steel Plate, American Radiator, National Steel, National Tin Plate and Steel Wire, American Shipbuilding, United States Dye-Wood and Extract, National Biscuit, Wood's Motor Vehicle, and a score or more of smaller concerns.

Dill described a trust as a "dominant combination of money property, business or commercial power or energy."

Analyzing the situation to-day the speaker said:

"Recognizing that the combination and the consolidation of capital is a force, we spend no time in asking why it is here, further than to say that it is a part of the growth and expansion of the American nation. It is essentially a part of the aggressive American policy of commercial supremacy. The tendency toward concentration is striking apparent in the financial field."

"Carrying this proposition to its logical extent, and having in mind the history of the Bank of England, who is prepared to deny that when this country becomes the great finance and credit power of the world the trend of the sentiment will be toward the establishment of one great controlling financial institution, certainly under the United States law, and perhaps controlled by the United States Government."

"The history of the trust movement is not unlike that of the development of electricity. Half a century ago every habitation bristled with lightning rods in an endeavor to avert electricity. But the house of to-day is not equipped with instruments to divert the electricity but is wired to receive and utilize the electric current. The difference is not only that the force is better understood but also that it is under control."

Speaking of the dangers to the corporations, Dill said: "The tendency of the great corporations is to become in a measure callous to public opinion, an error it may be, on the part of the corporation, but unfortunate so far as the public at large is concerned. Many of attacks on combinations have had as their aim the suppression of the movement rather than the elucidation of the subject and the utilization of the force. Such attacks, legislative or otherwise, while dangerous to the combinations, react strongly against the public."

"The tendency of the industrial corporations to enter the field of legislation and thence to go into politics is perhaps the most imminent danger from the combination to the public."

As to speculation by officers of corporations in their own securities, Mr. Dill said: "That combination which is controlled through its management for the purpose of advancing or depressing the price of its securities on the market and is run on a principle other than that of a strictly commercial enterprise must ultimately land where it belongs—in the gutter."

"Utilization and restraints of trusts are the essential elements of industrial success. This regulation and control can only be had by an enlightened public opinion followed by wise legislation."

"Such public opinion and such legislation must be founded on a knowledge of the facts. Publicity must be secured by legislation either national or State, and the latter to be effectual, must be practically uniform among the States. Publicity is to industrialists what street lighting is to municipalities. It promotes legitimate business and prevents crime."

"In the field of State legislation we find one of the gravest dangers surrounding the corporate questions. Just so long as it is possible for a corporate organization in one State to do business in many other States which is forbidden to its own corporations, just will we find different states offering inducements to capital to incorporate under their particular laws."

"To-day we find States giving express permission to their own corporations to do in other States what such corporations are prohibited from doing at home."

"On the other hand influenced by the cry against monopolies, making no distinction between the combination of to-day and the monopolistic trust of yesterday, other commonwealths have filled their statute books with discriminations against business combinations until it is almost impracticable to do business within such States."

"The question is national in extent and breadth. It can be dealt with only by legislation equally broad—that is, national legislation." Dill suggested that the Roosevelt act of 1900 in New York was now a matter of interest as indicative of the features of a national corporation act which might be acceptable in Washington.

S. L. P. LYCEUMS.

A Few Suggestions Thereon by a Party Member.

It is recognized as the duty of the S. L. P. to provide instruction economic and political for the Party membership and other students of the movement; this is the purpose of the party press and literary agency. There is another method of providing for mental improvement which also develops facilities for social intercourse and that is the lyceum.

Every party organization having a permanent headquarters should have a lyceum. The lyceum will be found beneficial to the organization in many ways. It provides an opportunity for the mental improvement of the Party members and instruction for the young men not yet eligible to Party membership. The lyceum will also benefit the Party by developing latent talent, which may be utilized in the work of the Party, and by training young men for the business operations which the Party must prosecute in sustaining its agitation efforts.

From everywhere the cry for speakers goes up during the campaign times; start a lyceum and develop your speakers. You will be surprised how quickly an association like a lyceum will reveal unsuspected gifts. The lyceum develops ability to write and speak. It produces accuracy in the expression of thought and gives facility in the utterance of the great truths of Socialism. The lyceum is really a training ground for future achievements. Here will be developed the parliamentarians, who in the future are not only to guide the destinies of the Party but of the commonwealth also. The practice as officers and members of these associations will prepare the members to preside over and conduct the business in public meetings, conventions, etc.

The list of lyceum advantages to the Party could be extended indefinitely, but there is one very important feature that has not been dwelt upon and that is its social feature. The lyceum is also intended to develop facilities for social intercourse, so that sociability will be created, sustained and increased. During the last campaign a remarkably large number of young men applied for membership in the Party, they came with all the glow and enthusiasm of youth, their brain is hungry for knowledge and what have you to offer? How many Party organizations never meet except to go through in a very perfunctory manner some routine business. This will not feed the new recruit, nor will that "sociability" that consists of a poker game or the "have one on me" salutation meet the want. None of these will do. What the young men want is information, they want the good seed of knowledge that grows into vigorous thought.

A lyceum can be started wherever a half a dozen earnest men are willing to make the attempt. Growth in number and increase in facilities and influence will depend on how the lyceum is run. With a few earnest and intelligent men it is sure to be a success; without them—better not start it.

As to organization, as it is to be a S. L. P. lyceum it should therefore be for the whole Party membership of the organization under whose jurisdiction it is organized. The general public should be invited to the meetings, and persons not members of the Party might be admitted to membership, but not to office holding, to which only Party members should be eligible. It will be necessary to have a permanent secretary and a treasurer. Meetings during the winter should be held at least twice a month. A governing committee could be elected to carry out the work of the Lyceum in conjunction with the officers, they could meet in business session prior to or after the meetings.

The lyceum could be made a source of revenue to the Party, a collection at each meeting and the sale of literature would create a fund out of which only the necessary expenses of the lyceum should be paid and the balance passed into the treasury of the Party organization controlling the lyceum.

There are many and real difficulties in the way of efficiently sustaining a lyceum but no difficulties that cannot be overcome.

First, and always the lyceum is to be sustained for the purpose of giving instruction and developing the talents of members. There are thousands of people in this city who would gladly attend S. L. P. lectures, say on Sunday evenings if the lectures were delivered capably and amid decent surroundings.

Variety may be sustained by obtaining the aid of men versed in some particular trade. Say for instance that we have "Machinists night," a special effort should be made to get machinists to attend. The speaker should take the trade for his sole topic trace its development and point its inevitable outcome under capitalism and the fate of the workers.

Now and then two lyceums in the same neighborhood might hold a combined meeting which would widen the scope of the social feature of the lyceum.

The great requisite in sustaining a lyceum is having a determined few who will patiently persevere in spite of obstacles and opposition. The burden, in almost all organizations, falls on a few, and the few give success. Doubtless there would be some who would gladly form classes for study. These classes need not be confined to the study of economics: Literature history, science, poetry and other topics may be taken up.

If every Party organization took up the lyceum work this winter who can estimate the good that might be done through this educational force? How much good literature it would cause to be read. How much S. L. P. knowledge would be diffused! How much more intelligent would the Party organization become.

A lyceum once organized should be kept to its original purpose. Let there

CAPITAL:

A Critical Analysis of Capitalist Production.

Production.

By Karl Marx.

Translated from the Third German Edition by Samuel Moore and Edward Aveling. Edited by Frederick Engels.

The question was on the one hand to exhibit the capitalist mode of production in its historic evolution and its necessity at a given historic period—consequently, also, the necessity of its downfall; but, on the other hand, also, to lay bare its inner character, which still remained a secret. This was done by the discovery of

Surplus Value.

It was shown that appropriation of unpaid labor is the elementary form of capitalist production, and of the exploitation of the laborer which it accomplishes; that the capitalist, even when he buys the labor power of his workman at the full value which, as a commodity, it may have in the market, nevertheless knocks out of it more value than he paid for; and that this surplus constitutes in the last instance the sum of the values out of which is heaped up the ever-increasing quantity of capital in the hands of the possessing classes. The genesis of capitalist production, as well as the production of capital, was explained. These two great discoveries

The Materialist Conception of History, and the Secret of Capitalist Production through Surplus Value.

we owe to Marx. With the Socialism became a Science.—"Development of Socialism from Utopia to Science."

The above quotation from Engels gives a condensed statement of what Marx accomplished in "Capital." The book is divided into eight parts, and for the information of the student we give herewith the subjects treated

A FAKIR DISHED.

CHARGES AGAINST P. J. MCGUIRE
OF THE MOST SERIOUS NATURE.

It is said to be more than \$10,000 short in his accounts—stated off the expense by resorting to more crookedness—was a noted opponent of the Socialist Labor Party.

Philadelphia, Nov. 9.—The story of the arrest of P. J. McGuire is an interesting page in the history of the pure and chieving labor movement. McGuire has for years been regarded as a tower of strength, and on many occasions has been trotted out to oppose the Socialist Labor Party, and prove that his way was the only way for trades unions. His way seems to be a shortage of over \$10,000. His career in office has been marked by general crookedness, ignorance, malicious slandering of the S. L. P., and conduct such as befits a powerful labor fakir.

McGuire, general secretary-treasurer of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, who is charged by officials of the organization with being a defaulter to the extent of \$10,074.93, voluntarily appeared before Magistrate Schoenberger at the Central Police Station Friday afternoon, waived a hearing and entered \$5,000 bail for court.

A warrant was issued for McGuire several days ago. He lives in Camden and did not visit the general offices of the union in this city since the issuance of the warrant, of which he was in ignorance. As soon as he learned of its existence, Friday morning, he came over to this city and called upon his counsel, John A. Ward, determined to brazen it out as he had so many other serious matters.

At 2 o'clock McGuire's appearance was entirely unexpected. None but the members of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners was present, nor was the counsel of the organization, Francis Frank Brown. Attorney Ward, speaking for Mr. McGuire, addressed the court saying that his client desired to waive a hearing and enter bail of \$5,000. The amount of the bail was quickly decided upon and the bond was signed by Edward Condras, of 24 North Twelfth street, a long-time friend of the labor fakir.

McGuire then left the court room with Mr. Condras. He was surrounded by eager questioners, but he emphatically declined to discuss the case.

At the general offices of the order, at Twelfth and Filbert streets, Frank Duffy, who has acted as general secretary-treasurer of the union since McGuire was suspended, last July, said that the alleged shortage in Mr. McGuire's accounts had been discovered by experts who had been going over his books for many weeks. He added that the general offices had offered McGuire every opportunity to explain the apparent deficiency, but that he had steadily refused to do so. It was finally deemed imperative for the interests of the organization to cause his arrest. He is under a \$30,000 bond given by the Union Surety Company, of 1423 Chestnut street, to whom the Brotherhood will look for reimbursement.

According to Acting General Secretary-Treasurer Duffy there are 94,000 members throughout the country of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. They are divided into 943 unions, forming the biggest organization of mechanics in the American Federation of Labor. All these unions have been asked, in a circular issued this week by General President William D. Huber, to take action on the charges made against McGuire. Without such action no suspension can be made permanent.

In his circular General President Huber relates that the General Executive Board found, in April, 1901, that the accounts of the general secretary-treasurer were over \$6,000 short. He stated that they could be accounted for in his expenses, and in order to cover the deficiency, gave the General Executive Board a check on the Continental Title and Trust Company to the amount of \$6,000, and asked for more time to look over his books. Mr. Huber continues that at the following meeting of the General Executive Board, in July, notwithstanding that due notice was sent to the general secretary-treasurer to appear and explain matters, he failed to comply with the request. Therefore, on July 24, he was suspended and Frank Duffy appointed to act temporarily in his place. Upon auditing the accounts in July, Huber states that it was found that when McGuire gave the check for \$6,000 he drew the amount from the organization's own funds in the Penn National Bank, deposited this money with the Continental Title and Trust Company, and in exchange obtained a check for the amount on the Hanover National Bank of New York, depositing this check in the Penn National Bank as receipts of the organization. The General Executive Board then ordered that expert accountants should examine the books, and it is claimed, they found a total deficit of \$10,074.93.

P. J. McGuire is one of the best-known labor fakirs in the country. He is about 50 years of age and has been connected with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners for about twenty years. He was at one time a leading member of the Knights of Labor. He left that organization for its growing rival, the American Federation of Labor, of which body, as well as of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, he was one of the founders. Until recently he was vice president of the American Federation of Labor. He practically controlled the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners until the session held in New York about a year ago, when William D. Huber was elected president and a new Executive Board was formed. The history of what followed that fight is well known to the readers of the DAILY PEOPLE. The whole rotten organization of the Brotherhood was exposed, and McGuire's crooked work held up for the examination of all. Despite this exposure, he still retained a number of defenders, the staunchest of whom were the Kansas Socialist Democrats.

BUZZ-SAW IN COLLINSVILLE.

The Pure and Simple Leaders Try Anarchy; S. L. P. On Top.

Collinsville, Ill., Nov. 7, 1901.—A most successful meeting was held here on Saturday evening, November 2nd, with Comrades Veal and Poelling as speakers. Comrade Cox, acting as chairman, opened the meeting at 7 o'clock. After talking for fifteen minutes he introduced Comrade Veal and for one hour and a quarter the "Buz-Saw" whirled. The class struggle, the political parties and the effect produced by reforms, and the utter failure to accomplish anything through reform was all handled most satisfactorily, closing with a special trimming to unionism pure and simple.

Poelling was then introduced. The anarchistic, capitalist class was ripped up by the buzzer, and the middle class, who Comrade Poelling seems to take a special delight in giving an extra rip, got their dose, and as to the labor fakir, no mercy was shown to him. All were pilled upon the anarchistic heap and the fire of the S. L. P. was applied thereto.

Questions being called for, a labor "leader" responded. A thing happened here that proves the anarchistic nature of pure and simpledom. Referring back to Veal's speech, who dealt especially with the U. M. W. of A., showing up Hatchford and his political job, Pierce and his Stamp Act, Mitchell, Gompers, et al., Mark Hanna's Lieutenants, etc., and now coming a little nearer home touched Dad Hunter, Ex-State President of Illinois, and his coal mine superintendent's job—the present State Vice-President, T. J. Reynolds, was standing in the crowd listening to all, and his constituents no doubt forced him to retaliate. He asked the speaker what he termed a "labor fakir." The answer was holding a salaried office in the pure and simple union and on Democratic central committees at the same time. The labor fakir retorted, "I am not on that committee now." A few more questions were asked the answers to which went home to him like the first. They could stand it no longer. One big burly pure and simple anarchist yelled out, "You are a —"

and made for the speaker, followed by two or three others. But the comrades were up to them. They surrounded the speaker and pressed them back. This was good excuse for Reynolds to get out of the scoring, for he and the police took the two loudest pure and simple anarchists away. The speaker talked a few minutes longer and closed the meeting.

Another thing occurred in connection with this meeting that is worth noting. Two weeks previous to Comrade Veal's date here, we rented the City Hall for the occasion and a week later struck some hand bills and began to distribute them, (with a heading, Socialism vs. Anarchy), when one of the City council, the chairman of the building committee, and from whom we had rented the hall, came and told us we could not have the hall as it had been inspected and pronounced unsafe to hold a crowd. This was soon overthrown by coming back at him with the fact that they rented the hall to the Miners' union, with a membership of over 600, and that was the fullest capacity of the hall, and furthermore, there was a murder trial held in the hall recently continued for four days and the hall was packed to its outer doors; and another thing, if such examination and condemnation as you speak of has taken place we demand the city record of same. "Oh, there is no record of it. It ain't me. I want you to have the hall, but some of the others say there might be a riot."

"Oh, we see; well, are you going to allow the rest of them to bulldoze you that way? Is not that hall the property of the citizens of Collinsville, and are we not citizens of Collinsville, and have we not as much right to use that hall as other citizens?" He answered: "Yes, and you can have the hall; I don't care what they say." This would be workingman, but acting middle-class alderman was kept in hot water until the evening previous to the meeting. He was forced to come and positively tell us we could not have the hall. Fortunately, the weather was favorable and we took the street with the results above mentioned.

Now, in conclusion, we have at last after four years hard work succeeded in smoking a few of the rats out of their holes. The watchdog once was, "Oh, these crazy Socialists don't amount to much now; just keep away from them." But since the assassination of McKinley, they have been hurling anarchistic epithets at us, so last Saturday night we proved to them who was the real anarchists and it made them squirm. Pure and Simpledom holds full sway here, and as has been the custom for years in city elections all candidates run on an independent ticket except the S. L. P. candidates, consequently, a mixed-up, muddled-up middle class little city is the result.

It has been an up-hill battle for the S. L. P. From some cause this mining camp has worked steady while others lay idle; all the majority of the slaves think of here is 8 hours work, 8 hours eating and drinking and 8 hours sleeping and sobering up. The thermometer of the place is in the make-up of the city council, which is as follows: The Mayor, a capitalist coal operator. City Clerk, Editor of a local paper. Treasurer, runs a clothing store. City Attorney, a farmer's son. The eight councilmen are: Two saloon keepers, two miners, one mine boss, one painter, one hardware man, one farmer and fruit raiser. The worst class to deal with comrades is the bourgeois middle class, but on with the battle till victory is ours.

The Press Committee, Section Collinsville. The following is the capitalist account

of our meeting. It is from the St. Louis "Post Dispatch":

"SOCIALISTS DRIVEN OUT OF A TOWN."

"Mob of Miners Attacks Them in Collinsville."

"ANGERED BY THEIR REMARKS."

"Band from St. Louis Meets Harsh Treatment—Local Member Severely Beaten by the Crowd."

"There was a clash between coal miners and socialists in Collinsville, Ill., Saturday night, and for an hour or more the town was controlled by an angry mob."

"A Collinsville member of the Socialist Labor party, named Cox, was severely beaten. Other Socialists were driven into a store kept by one of their number, while the mob without threatened bodily harm."

"Finally the Socialists were permitted to leave the town on a street car."

"Several members of the Socialist Labor party went over from St. Louis to hold a meeting and distribute their party literature."

"It was their intention to hold the meeting in the City Hall, but the mayor refused permission to use the hall."

"The Socialists then procured a dry goods box and used it as a platform, on a street corner. Several men made addresses."

"There are many coal miners in Collinsville, some of whom own their homes. One of the visitors, in the course of his remarks, referred to the murder of President McKinley, saying that Czolgosz was the legitimate child of the system of capitalist production."

"You miners," he said, "have had an increase of 15 per cent. in your wages. Under our system of Socialism you would have an increase of 50 per cent. You do not know enough to keep your selves."

"This enraged some of the miners. Several interrupted the speaker. Harsh language was passed, and in a jiffy the meeting broke up amid hoots and yells of derision."

"The miners pressed forward and the socialists jumped down from the box. Pursued by the angry coal miners, the visitors ran down the street. The little store of Shoemaker Dyer, who is a socialist, suggested itself as a refuge. Thither the fugitives made their way, pressed closely by the angry crowd, which now amounted to about five hundred men and boys."

"The St. Louisans finally reached the shoeshop and entered, locking the door on the inside. The crowd surrounded the building and made threats, but attempted no open violence."

"We'll show you how to come over here and try to tell us what to do," the miners shouted. "We own our homes and are prosperous. We don't want your doctrines and won't have them!"

"Meanwhile a few of the cooler heads conferred and it was decided that the Socialists should be permitted to take a street car back to St. Louis. When a car arrived they boarded it and departed."

"Cox," the local Socialist, did not fare so well. He was recognized when he came upon the street and several miners set upon him. Before he escaped from his assailants he was badly used up. "The speakers from St. Louis distributed circulars entitled, 'The Beast Behind Czolgosz.' The circular charged that the capitalist class was anarchistic."

WINDOW GLASS BLOWERS.

Their Organization Allied With the Window Glass Trust.

Pittsburg, Nov. 6.—The window-glass factories throughout the country, which were fired Friday, began the blowing of window-glass Friday. The fire will last eight months, operations ceasing for the annual stoppage June 30.—The reason for the resumption on Saturday, an odd day for starting an industrial concern, dates back to the founding of the window-glass trade, and is a custom that the worker will not give up. The first day's work after the summer idleness is trying on the hands of the blowers and gatherers, and by starting Saturday they have Sunday by which to get them into better shape for the six days that follow.

The resumption this year takes place under what are considered very favorable auspices, but under conditions which have never before been equalled in any branch of American industry. The blower says that to-day he dictates his own terms. His labor organization controls the trade to such an extent that to-day in the United States there are 2,800 pots for the manufacture of window-glass, each pot requiring a blower, but there are only 2,200 blowers, and all of these are members of the Window-Glass Workers' Association. The result is that 600 pots will have to remain idle. The reason that there are not more blowers is that no person is eligible to admission to the union unless he is a blood relative of a present member. A Belgian worker is admitted by the payment of a \$500 initiation fee, if he is personally satisfactory to the members. If not, he is rejected.

The Trust, the American Window-Glass Company, which controls 1,800 pots of the country's total, has found it advantageous to tie the organization as much as possible to the American Company, and at the last wage settlement presented the association with 5,000 shares of its stock. Later, Simon Burns, President of the Workers' Association, was made a director in the company, and a system of co-operation and monopoly that is not equalled in the world has been established. Despite this the blowers have been in demand by independent concerns, and houses above the regular scale are being paid. The Independent Glass Company, a selling agency concern of the independent producers, has 300 men short.

In the selling end relations are harmonious. An arrangement has been made by which the three interests, Trust, independent, and co-operative, will maintain prices and share in the order placed by the National Association of Window-Glass Jobbers. The small trade is allowed to go where it will.

THE FIELD OF LABOR

During the week ending Saturday, November 9, there went the rounds of the press a news item which was intended to show the philanthropic interest which the Carnegie Steel Company takes in its employees, especially in its "faithful" employees.

According to this item, which appeared in the Field of Labor, the Carnegie Steel Co. presented 21 of its "faithful" employees with \$1,000,000 worth of 5 per cent. interest-bearing bonds, in amounts ranging from \$10,000 to \$75,000.

In every instance, the 21 "faithful" employees were leaders of departments, such as superintendent of transportation, superintendent of construction, superintendent of boilers, master mechanic, etc., in other words they are what every workman knows such petty bosses to be nowadays, they are taskmasters and slave drivers.

They are the men who, in pursuit of the company's policy to produce at the highest tension, have driven the men under them, until the record for output has been broken and the number of dead and wounded in the mills has daily increased.

They are the men who have helped to make trades-unionism in the mill impossible and who have helped to pile up the millions of money the company has coined in profits. They are the men who some day, when their usefulness is past, will be kicked out of the mills as ignominiously as the poorest, broken-down tramp.

The "gift" then of the Carnegie Co. is no act of philanthropy; it is blood-money for services rendered; it is the traitor's price for the betrayal of his class. That these statements may not be deemed groundless let us cite some facts.

In THE PEOPLE of November 5th, on page four, there appeared a dispatch dated Pittsburg, Nov. 5, which stated that "All the mills of the United States Steel Corporation, as well as many of the independents, have broken all records for the production of steel the month of October. The Edgar Thomson Steel Works at Braddock, of the Carnegie Company, turned out 65,200 tons of steel, against 62,000 in its best previous record. The workmen are literally rushed to death to accomplish this result. Accidents, often fatal, are numerous every day."

In THE PEOPLE of October 31, there appeared the following:

"Accidents" of a Day in One Plant.

Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 30.—Here is one day's "accident" list at the Edgar Thomson plant at Braddock. Cummings Finerty was probably fatally burned at the Edgar Thomson Steel Works. He was employed in the converting mills of the plant, when one of the vessels that had just emptied 15 tons of molten iron, turned over and the molten cinders falling into the small pools of water in the pit caused an explosion, throwing the cinders over Finerty's lower limbs and burning him. He was sent to Mercy Hospital.

James Donovan, had his right foot caught in a hoist at the Edgar Thomson blast furnaces. The foot required amputation, and Donovan was sent to the Mercy Hospital.

Antonio Sisco, was struck on the head by a large piece of scrap metal at the Edgar Thomson blast furnaces, and received a scalp wound about five inches long.

Thomas Kelly, was seriously injured in the premature explosion of a blast of dynamite at the Edgar Thomson blast furnaces. He was placing a quantity of dynamite in a "scull," or a huge piece of hardend cinder and iron to break it, when the entire charge exploded prematurely, and his face, arms and body were cut by pieces of metal.

Fred Meyers, assistant shearman, at the Edgar Thomson steel works, had his right hand caught in the shears and almost amputated.

At the time Carnegie presented his library gifts to this city, a New York newspaper claimed that 113 employees were killed annually in the mills of the Carnegie Co.

As for the Carnegie Company's opposition to trades-unionism, that is too well known to need rehearsing.

It was the cause of the "Battle of Homestead" in 1892, in which it effectually defeated the steel and iron workers with the aid of armed Pinkertons. Its conduct toward its employees who dared to join an organization of their craft during the last steel strike, is still fresh in the minds of the thinking public.

Finally, in order to clinch the above, we quote the writer of an article entitled "The Genesis of the Steel Trust," in the current number of the Political Science Quarterly.

"The management of the Carnegie Co. represented the acme of productive efficiency." (Note.—By what means and at what an awful cost to the working class is shown above.) "Every officer had risen from the ranks by sheer dint of compelling merit. Every head of a department had an interest in the business apart from his salary. Trades-unionism had been banished from the mills in 1892, and the working men were spurred by higher wages and the promise of advancement. No visitor to the Carnegie mills can fail to be impressed with the intensity of effort and the strained attention evident in every department. None but the strongest can stand the terrific pace. Breakdowns were frequent at thirty-five, men were old at forty-five. The famous 'iron clad agreement,' it has been claimed, was designed to dispense peaceably with partners who had outlived their usefulness. Not only was money lavishly spent on salaries and wages, but large sums were spent for information." (Note.—It was shown in the PEOPLE, that the company had an elaborate spy-system for the purpose of stamping out discontent and defeating all attempts at trade organization.) "The result of these advantages and this policy appeared in the revelations of the Carnegie-Frick con-

troversy, when the plaintiff claimed that the total profits of the company for 1898-99 exceeded \$70,000,000."

It has been shown, we believe that the "faithful" employees who received the \$1,000,000 5 per cent. interest-bearing bonds are task-masters whose "presents" accordingly is a blood-money reward for services rendered. This present, is bestowed in the hope that it will lead them to exploit their humbler fellow-workmen still more.

It is also bestowed in the hope that the humbler workmen will work still harder, in the belief that by so doing they too will secure advancement and be made the recipients of such rights. Thus the "faithful" employees are bell-metaphors as well as task-masters.

Metaphorical philanthropy and capitalist philanthropy are synonyms.

Down with them! On to the system in which the rewards of labor will in proportion to its ability to uplift and not downward the working class.

On to the Social Revolution and the Socialist Republic!

Trades & Societies' Directory.

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. The County Committee, representing the Section meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J.

SECTION AKRON, OHIO, S. L. P. meets every first and third Sunday, at 2 p. m., at Kramer's Hall, 107 S. Howard st. Organizer, J. Koylin, 307 Bartzes st.

THE NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE, S. L. P. meets 1st Tuesday of the month, 8 p. m., at 78 Springfield ave., Newark. Cor. Sec. Louis Cohen, 10 Everett st., East Orange. N. J. Fin. Sec. A. P. Wittel, 60 Peshine ave., Newark, N. J.

WAITERS' ALLIANCE "LIBERTY." No. 10, S. T. & L. A. Office 257 E. Houston st. Telephone call, 2321 Spring. Meets every Thursday, 3 p. m.

NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274, S. T. & L. A. meets every 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at 2 to 4 New Reade street. Secretary K. Wallberg.

SECTION HARTFORD, S. L. P. meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m., at S. L. P. Hall, 892 Main street.

S. T. & L. A. LOCAL NO. 307, meets second Thursday at above hall. Visitors are welcome.

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P. Branch 1, meets 2nd and 4th Sunday or month at 10 o'clock, a. m., at 235 E. 35th street. Subscription orders taken for the Scand. Socialist weekly, "Arbetaren."

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, Branch 2, meets 1st and 3rd Sunday of month, at 3 p. m., at Limes Hall, 319 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CLUB, 14th Assembly District. Business meetings every Tuesday evening, 8 p. m., at Club rooms, southwest corner of 11th street and First avenue. Pool parlor open every evening.

LOCAL ALLIANCE, 282, of the S. T. & L. A. (Swedish Machinists), meets every second and fourth Friday of the month at 8 p. m., at Cosmopolitan Park, corner of Sixth avenue and Thirteenth street, Newark, N. J.

SECTION LOS ANGELES, S. L. P. Headquarters and free reading room, 205 1/2 South Main street. Public meetings every Sunday, 2 p. m., Foresters' Temple, 129 1/2 W. First street, corner Spring.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY meets every second and fourth Friday, 8 p. m., S. L. P. headquarters, 853 Grand avenue, Westville Branch meets every third Tuesday at St. Joseph's Hall. Visitors welcome.

SECTION CLEVELAND, OHIO, S. L. P. holds public agitation meetings every Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at 856 Ontario street, top floor.

HEADQUARTERS SECTION SOMERVILLE, S. L. P., 437 Somerville avenue, Somerville, Mass., will be open every evening and all day Sundays. Papers and books on Socialism for sale. Free reading room.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Section Erie Co., S. L. P., meets 1st and 3d Saturday, 8 p. m., in Florence Parlors, 527 Main, near Genesee st. Everybody welcome. Open air meetings every Sunday evening, cor. Main and Church sts.

PIONEER MIXED ALLIANCE, L. A. 345, S. T. & L. A., meets every Tuesday, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 119 Eddy st., San Francisco, Cal. Free reading room. Visitors are welcome.

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"CHRISTIAN DEMOCRACY."

By It the Church Hopes To Head Off Socialism.

"Day after day the issue between Socialism and Christian Democracy becomes more clearly presented. Apparently it is only in this country that the minds of men yet remain confused. In Italy, Leo XIII., as is well known, already has championed the cause of Christian Democracy by causing the establishment of numerous societies pledged to maintain the principles laid down in his Encyclical Letter of January, 1901. In Germany despite the tremendous strides made by Socialism, the Catholics of the empire are free of the Socialistic taint. Within the last few months the clergy of that country are everywhere instructing the numerous Catholic workmen's leagues in the Christian Democratic principles.

"Similar efforts, it is proper to say, are being put forth by the Church in France, Austria and Belgium. For some weeks the English Catholic press has been devoting great space toward making clear to the people the difference between the 'poisoned meat' of Socialism and the healthy meat of Christian Democracy," as Cardinal Vaughan recently phrased it. During the conference of the English Catholic Truth Society, a few days ago, the subject was discussed at much length. Now, even in Ireland the question seems becoming vital. Last Sunday week Archbishop O'Callaghan, of Cork, caused a letter, vigorously warning his flock against Socialism to be read in all the Churches of his diocese. The letter stated that the principles of that cult were being propagated in that city by certain persons, hence his timely action.

"It must not be imagined, however, that the Church is late in discerning the evil tendencies that inhere in the teachings of the followers of Karl Marx and Bebel. So early as his famous encyclical, issued on the 7th of December, 1891, the far-sighted Leo XIII. warned the faithful throughout the world of the grave error in Socialistic doctrines, and their disastrous influence, not merely on material interests, but also on religion and morality." At this time most of the statesmen of Europe were affectionately warming the serpent destined so soon to sting social order. Again, in May, 1891, the Holy Father referred to the subject and actually outlined the course of the new Christian Democracy which has since had birth, as something likely to prove efficacious in securing the observance of justice and the protection of religion, and the removal of all disputes between the various social classes." Finally, in January of the present year, in giving impetus to the Christian Democratic movement, he warned strenuously against Socialistic leaders as persons 'driving the people to sedition,' notoriety seekers or worse, who 'acknowledge no obligations,' as disturbers 'inflaming the minds of the poor, who are daily flocking in great numbers to hear them, and who, from their WRETCHED CONDITIONS, fall easy victims to deceit and are led into error.' The foregoing quotations ought to make plain to any one the position of the Church with regard to Socialism.

"Later the Christian Democratic societies sprang into existence in Italy. At first logical minds that rejected Socialism yet saw the evils that exist and prayed for their cure, entertained small hope of the success of the Holy Father's plan. The principles of Christian Democracy are not those of Bebel or Karl Marx; neither do they countenance the oppressions of godless wealth. Actually they are an antidote for both. Their acceptance means restoration of right social order—not a destruction of society; yet precisely because Christian Democracy is an antidote for the poisons referred to, few thoughtful minds believed it would be taken alike by the masses and the classes. The fact that it is, is one of the surprises of the twentieth century. Evidently Leo XIII., sitting in the quiet of the Vatican, accurately diagnosed the condition of both patients.

"Further confirmation of this, if any be needed, may be found in an address last Saturday evening delivered by Hall Caine, the famous English novelist, at a Catholic bazaar held at Douglas, Isle of Man. Mr. Caine is not a Catholic, but he was at Rome when Leo XIII. launched Christian Democracy upon the waves, and certainly must be admitted somewhat more far-sighted than most men of his class. This is the Sunday cable's report of his address in part:

"The Catholic Church is the Church of the poor. That ought to be its honor and pride. His Holiness saw this clearly, hence his encyclicals on Christian Democracy. The Christian Democracy movement will revolutionize nations and change the relations of races, and the Churches cannot afford to let it slip away from their tutelage."

"Applied and was told to go home till he was sent for."

"Since all the oppressions do not exist across the water—since already there are numerous disturbers abroad in our own country—more particularly since the movement is one approved by 'the Grand Old Man of the Vatican,' conceded the ablest statesman now in Europe—perhaps it is well that, before poisoning their minds with Socialism, the masses should give attentive study to Christian Democracy. Unless some cure be found within the next few years the mid-century will find us plunged in destruction."—"Catholic Telegraph."

IL PROLETARIO.

Official organ of the Socialist Labor Party in the Italian language.

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Sample copies free.

THE FIELD OF CAPITAL

The news from the field of capital for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 9, contains information bearing on the legal status of trusts at home and abroad, besides other matter of interest. At home, the Standard Oil Co. scored a victory in Nebraska. The referees, appointed by the Supreme Court to take the testimony have submitted their findings to the court, declaring against the State in its suit to oust the company under the anti-trust laws.

So greatly is the success of American capitalism dependent upon the frustration of anti-trust legislation that this result could be clearly foreseen. Abroad, in Germany, according to a dispatch from Berlin, dated Nov. 9, strong pressure is being brought to bear for the repeal of the laws restricting "trusts" and monopolies in that country. The advocates of the repeal say that unless German firms combine to regulate the markets, they will be unable to meet American competition.

Thus do we see that economic necessities of capitalism, whether at home or abroad, demand nullification of all laws preventing its development in the form of trusts. The German fear of competition, mentioned in the above dispatch, is great indeed. It is best shown in the anxiety and fear with which the German cigar and cigarette trade is watching the Anglo-American tobacco war.

A member of a firm of leading importers in Berlin, thus explains the situation:

"We have little interest in the war so far as the English trade is concerned. The disquieting feature of the controversy is the possibility that it will imbue the American Trust with an ambition to dominate the trade of all Europe. It is not likely that Americans will rest content with acquiring a few cigar factories in Great Britain. Since they have started out to control the plantations of Cuba that are owned by Englishmen, it is easy to foresee a time when the smokers of Europe will be the helpless subjects of Uncle Sam."

Who wonders then that the German capitalists want the repeal of all legislation preventing them from combining? Who wonders then that American capitalists make strenuous efforts to render null anti-trust legislation. The trust is not only a necessity to capitalism, no matter what its nationality, but it is also a better paying investment, i. e., a better means of extracting surplus value from the working class.

The news from the field of capital, for the week mentioned, announced that on Nov. 7, a dividend on the United States Steel Corporation's preferred stock, amounting in all to \$8,844,327.75, was paid.

On the same date the following announcement regarding the Standard Oil Company's dividend was made:

"The December dividend of the Standard Oil Company will be \$8 a share, or the same as paid in September. The directors made this decision to-day. The company's stock 'on the curb' responded to the announcement with a gain of 3 points to 7.5."

"In March the company paid 20 per cent. in June 12 per cent. The September payment and the forthcoming one make 16 per cent., or a total for the year of 48 per cent. This is equivalent to a distribution among shareholders of \$48,000,000, the trust being capitalized at \$100,000,000."

The "trust" organization of capitalism is being pushed into all industries, even those declared impossible of trustification by the believers in "natural" monopolies.

The week witnessed the trustification of the manufacture of food products at Pittsburg, of olive-growing and fruit canneries in California, of bonding

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888..... 2,068
In 1892..... 21,157
In 1896..... 86,564
In 1900..... 34,191



Under capitalism, the place of the slave-
driver's lash is taken by the overwork-
er's pen; these naturally resolve them-
selves into fines and deductions from wages;
and the law-giving talent of the factory Lyc-
urgos arranges matters that a violation of his
law is, if possible, more profitable to him than
the keeping of them.

KARL MARX.

THE BEAUMONT OUTRAGE.

The campaign is over. It required
immediate attention. Only that could
justify the Party's turning its eyes away
for a moment from the crime perpetrated
in Beaumont, and the greater crime con-
templated. With the campaign set
aside, the matter of the Beaumont Out-
rage may not be lost sight of until that
felonious deed is avenged, or the whole
capitalist class, of Texas in particular,
stand convicted as "particeps criminis"
by refusing to bring the criminals to
condign punishment.

Let the facts be summarized. A Social-
ist Labor Party speaker from Houston,
Tex.—F.D. Lyon—was addressing an open
air meeting in Beaumont; when he was
suddenly dragged down by the Police;
taken to the Police Station; there re-
fused bail, the Chief declaring he would
"settle him without bail," taken out of
prison that night; whitecapped to an
isolated spot; and there stripped and
beaten and left expecting he would die.

The capitalist press of the State of
Texas has hardly taken notice of the
occurrence; to-day it is silent thereon hop-
ing the matter will "blow over." It is
the every workman and citizen in the
land, Texas in particular, to see to it
that the affair shall "blow over" the
heads of the felons and their abettors in
such way as to serve as a warning for
all time to their kind throughout the
land that Anarchy, whither its cloak,
will be treated as it deserves.

SOCIETY IS NO BARN FOWL.

The glass or bogus egg, device of the
ruralist to trick his hens into laying eggs,
and laying them in a certain nest, is
well known. The hen, brainless barn
fowl that she is, is taken in regularly.

The bogus or glass egg, that the ruralist
deftly places in the nest, seems to exer-
cise a physico-chemical effect upon the
hen. The effect is visible on her. She
is kept from straying away, and forth-
with begins to cluck; her feathers spread;
one after the other the egg-laying sym-
ptoms manifest themselves as she paws
the glass or bogus egg; and presently,
superinduced by the substitute egg, a
warm, genuine egg is to be found just
where the ruralist can lay hands on it,
to dispose of as he may please, either
for the market, the table or the hatchery.

What the ruralist takes his silly barn
fowl for, the Kangaroo Social Democrat
takes Society for; and, as the former
treats his hens, in order to make them
lay eggs and lay them where he wants,
so does the latter treat the voters: places
glass or bogus political eggs in its own
nest, expecting that the voters will be
thence induced to lay the genuine po-
litical eggs of their votes where the Kan-
garoo can lay hands on and dispose of
them as may suit him, either for his po-
litical market, or for some other of his
unscrupulous purposes.

In the "Cleveland Citizen" of last Oc-
tober 19, Kangaroo Max Hayes reviews
the outlook for his Kangaroo party in
these words:
"During the past week I have received
a sack of letters from different parts
of Ohio, and each one contains the most
glorifying reports of the growth of an-
archy in favor of the Socialist (read
Kangaroo) party. The Socialist (read
Kangaroo) party now has a splendid
win of local in this State, ESPECIALLY
IN THE NORTHERN PART."

A nester bogus egg no fluttering hen
ever laid under her. With such
"enthusiasm" for the Kangaroo party,
with such "growth of sentiment" in its
favor, with such a "splendid chain of
local" and particularly "in the north-
ern part" of the State, in short—with
such an attractive bogus political egg,
the hen down, that the Kangaroo takes

Society for, was expected this November
to lay a robust genuine egg of votes
in the Kangaroo nest. Unfortunately
for the Kangaroo, Society is no barn
fowl. The vote in Cleveland—that part
of the State where "especially" the
"splendid chain" of bogus eggs was
placed—marks a slump for the Kan-
garoo vote. From 985 votes last year, the
Kangaroo vote in Cleveland came down
to 683! Nary an egg did Society allow
itself to lay there. And what is more,
the Socialist Labor Party vote increased
over last year's poll, rising above 680.

Society is no barn fowl. The "is in-
ertia" that rules man as it rules things,
may cause the masses long to resist ac-
ceptance of the evangel that the So-
cialist Labor Party brings to them; they
may even be confused and, consequently,
dismayed by the noise and dust raised
by the bogus "Socialist" party; but to
be tricked out of their votes as hens are
tricked out of their eggs—for that the
masses are too sensible. The political
egg they have in store for the future, the
egg that is to overthrow Capitalism and
rear the Socialist Republic—that egg
Society will never entrust to an Ar-
mor-building and notoriously corrupt
political organization, that knows to the
labor lieutenants of the Capitalist Class
at all their maneuvers to keep the rank
and file of the workers in the slav-
ery of ignorance. That egg it holds
in reserve for the many-times "annihil-
ated" S. L. P., that, despite all assaults,
stands untrifled, firm as a rock, and
with colors nailed to the flag-staff.

SCORE ONE MORE FOR "BORING FROM WITHOUT."

For over a year the Labor world has
been treated to the scandal of seeing
the boycotted Cash Register Co., of
Dayton, advertised in Gompers' "Federation-
ist" as an "Organized Union Labor"
concern. The concern was notoriously a
scab affair. It was boycotted by the
trade most interested, and its "Journal"
announced the boycott on its front page.
Nevertheless, Gompers' "Federationist"—
held out as organ of the A. F. of L.,
and, consequently, as also the organ of
the Union that boycotted the Cash Re-
gister Co.—announced from month to
month the concern in the most favorable
terms.

During that whole period only one
voice was raised against this desecra-
tion of Labor by the Gompers' "Federation-
ist"; only one voice lashed the scab-
by Gompers as a lieutenant of the Cash
Register Co., and pilloried his conduct
as one of the scabby acts that throw
Labor into disrepute and tends to keep
divided the ranks of the Working Class.
That voice was the voice of the Socialist
Labor Party and the Socialist Trade and
Labor Alliance. From without the two
"bored" and lashed the scab Labor Fakir
combination responsible for the sell-
out. The "borers from within" all this
time acted as usual. They lay low. They
knew to the Organized Scabbery.
Their "boring" consisted in giving aid
and comfort to this gentry, in exchange
for the promise of votes, which the Or-
ganized Scabbery had at least the good
sense of not wasting upon these ali-
compoops. And now "boring from
without" scores one more victory. Shamed
at last from its position, or its po-
sition having been made too hot, the "Fed-
erationist" for this month appears at
last without the scab advertisement.

Significant is the fact, coming, as it
does, abreast of the election returns.
The Organized Scabbery left the Kan-
garoo in the lurch despite all their pledges to
him. They knew that his sweet "boring
from within" could not counteract the
relentless S. L. P. "boring from without."
Having to drop their scab advertisement,
they also dropped their scab party.

TWO TYPES—SAMBUCO AND HANFORD.

What the "check-off" system means
needs no detailed explanation. A sum-
mary is sufficient. It is a system by
means of which the labor-fleece retains
control of the Labor Movement. Or-
iginally, the labor-fleece needed do no-
thing more than issue his orders to his
labor lieutenant, the officer or fakir in
the Union. This gentleman, thereupon,
saw to it that strikes were declared
against a competitor of the employer, or
boycotts placed on such competitor's
goods, or resolutions passed in favor
of some legislative measure that suited
Capital and left Labor out in the cold,
or endorsements adopted of capitalist
candidates for office. Incidentally, and all
the time, the labor lieutenant was to keep
his eyes open to detect and quickly nip
in the bud, by persecution and brow-
beating, every manifestation of intelligent
Working Class opposition to the rule of
the Capitalist Class. All this the em-
ployer accomplished through his labor
lieutenant in the name and in behalf of
"Unionism" and "Organized Labor."
Thus the "Labor Movement" was but a
mask of the Capitalist Movement.
This state of things is predicated upon
another, to wit, the readiness and sponta-
neity of the rank and file to place their
necks in the yoke of the labor lieutenants
of Capital.

What, on the one hand, with the bitter
experience made by the rank and file of
the way the labor lieutenant treated
him and disposed of their funds, and, on
the other, the declining earnings of labor,

the rank and file grew less ready to join
"Organized Labor;" the former sponta-
neity to place their necks in the yoke
of the labor lieutenants of their
labor fleecers slackened up. To al-
low this state of things to continue
meant the downfall of the labor lieuten-
ant; and that, in turn, would mean
the end of the time when the Labor
Movement would dance to the fiddle of
the capitalist class. To check this dire
consumption, the capitalist class, jointly
with its labor lieutenants, devised the
"check-off" system. By this system,
whether the rank and file wanted or not,
it had to chip in dues to support the labor
lieutenant. On payday, the workmen's
envelope contain their wages, less the
dues due to the "Union"; these dues are
checked-off from the wages. Thus the
labor-fleece employer stepped more fully
into the ranks of "Organized Labor."

Formerly he only ruled the "Union" from
the outside; now he becomes an officer of
the "Union," its dues collector. The
"check-off" system, wherever introduced,
marks the complete domination of cap-
italism in the "Union."
This remarkable development brings
to the touch the people in the ranks of
the Working Class. It divides them in-
to two sets; the poltroons, and the men;
the set that submits and from which the
Working Class has nothing to expect but
base betrayal, and the set that rebels,
that rings the note of warning to its class,
and that alone carries in its folds the
promise of the emancipation of Labor.

Into these two sets the whole Labor
Movement is divided. Types of the two
sets are found in the miner Pietro Sam-
bucco and in the member of Typographi-
cal Union No. 6, Ben Hanford.
As reported in these columns, a meet-
ing was recently called by the miners of
Nottingham, Pa., to perfect an organiza-
tion. Everything was going on smoothly
until the company showed its hands,
through an officer of the United Mine
Workers' Union. This body is controlled
by the capitalists so completely that it
has adopted the infamous "check-off"
system. The labor lieutenant in this in-
stance proposed that Sambucco, who had
been elected to a Committee, be chosen to
go around the mine to get names for the
"check-off" system. The insidious
scheme suffered shipwreck on the spot.
Sambucco refused flat-footedly; and there-
upon he exposed the "check-off" system,
and then he exposed the Organized Scab-
bery that promoted such treason to
Labor. The discussion was long and pro-
tracted; the Organized Scabbery resorted
to all their tricks, including that of chain-
ing to be "Socialists-too"; but they were
routed and discomfited in the midst of
the floods of light that Sambucco and his
friends poured upon the situation, en-
lightening all the others who had hitherto
been kept in dense intellectual darkness
on the Labor Question by labor lieuten-
ants of the fleecer class.

From the type "Sambucco" now turn to
the type "Hanford." Hanford's Union,
too, has adopted the "check-off" system.
It is practiced and is in full bloom in two
offices in this very city. It is in opera-
tion in the office of the "Record and
Guide," 227 William street, and in Ro-
gowaky's, 440 Pearl street, the largest
machine-composition shop in the city, out-
side of last from its position, or its po-
sition having been made too hot, the "Fed-
erationist" for this month appears at
last without the scab advertisement.

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What, on the one hand, with the bitter
experience made by the rank and file of
the way the labor lieutenant treated
him and disposed of their funds, and, on
the other, the declining earnings of labor,

as unscrupulous as wolves and as hypo-
critical, well, as hypocritical as reformers.

Li Hung Chang is credited with having
been the possessor of a fortune that is
estimated at from \$100,000,000 to \$400,-
000,000, and he was not a king of in-
dustry either. He had no factories, no
mines, no ships, but he had "directive
genius." It consisted of being able to
direct other persons to deposit some of
their wealth in his hands, or else go and
deposit their heads in a basket that
waited for them. Li was not essentially
different from his American and Euro-
pean brothers, and was just as content
with the station to which his almon-eyed
god had assigned him as they are with
the station to which their god has as-
signed them, but which it takes all the
forces of government to keep them in.

The gentlemen who hunt ducks, deer
and other wild game seem to be able to
bag one another with much greater fa-
cility than they can bag birds and beasts.
The number of accidents now runs well
up into the scores. They range from a
simple injection of snipe shot to a
through pass to the golden shore. No
amount of warnings, no knowledge of
previous accidents, will deter the ready
hunter from shooting at anything that
moves. To the animals that they are
after it is all fair play, and they score
a point. To human beings, however, it
looks as though modern hunting had de-
generated into a hazardous game, whose
object was to see how near you could
come to killing a man without actu-
ally doing so.

It will be a long time before recol-
lection of the "reform" forces that as-
sembled at the polls Tuesday will be
obliterated. Such a collection of hun-
gry plug-uglies, thugs, and second-story
workers would disgrace even Tammany.
They were, for the most part, those
workers whom Tammany could not
trust because of their excessive crook-
edness, or because they could not be
depended upon to be crooked in the
interests of the organization. Mr. Low
is under obligations to them. He must
find a place for them. They took care
of him at the polls. He must take
care of them when he is in office. The
organization is at the bottom of all
work that is done during an adminis-
tration. These men form the major
portion of the organization. They will
make themselves felt no matter what
good intentions the head may have or
what wise schemes the head may scheme.
It is true that a most disreputable crowd
was turned out; it is equally true that
Mr. Low has been instrumental in turn-
ing out a crowd that is even more dis-
reputable. They are worse, because
they are like an animal that has had
food in sight for a long period, but was
unable to get at it. When it came
almost within reach it was snatched
away. For the next two years they will
satiate themselves upon what they
earned, and what cannot be withheld
from them. Mr. Low's unsavory bed-
fellows bid fair to make a restless time
for him during his period of office.

The generosity of Mr. Borden of Fall
River is without a parallel anywhere.
He advanced the wages of his employees
ten per cent. Then he reduced their
wages ten per cent. The first move
was for the purpose of causing a gen-
eral strike in the other mills. The
second move was caused by the fact
that Mr. Borden saw a chance to place
wages at a lower figure than they were
before. If the men could earn \$1.00
and received an advance of ten per cent,
then they would be receiving \$1.10.
When a deduction takes place on the
basis of \$1.10, they will be receiving
only 99 cents. Great and economical is
capitalism that can thus take care of
the pennies of the working class.

The "Volkszeitung" has out posters of
its coming festival. So courageous is
it about its reputed principles that it
does not mention the fact that it is to
be held for the sake of a "socialistically"
inclined publication. So well beloved
is its name that it appears nowhere
on the posters. An attempt is made
to cover up the object of the affair
as well as those who are running it.
The billing is all about a "labor festival,"
and thus the Kangaroos expect that
they can dupe the workman because
he is led to believe that he may get
something out of it.

At last the anti-Tammanites have
forced upon the Tammanians the
"socialistic" theory of "dividing" up.
The thugs in office have been held up
by the thugs out of office, and will be
forced to surrender part of the spoils.
That is the kind of "socialism" that
appeals to the capitalist heart; it is
the kind they practice, while they
condemn it; it is the kind they impute
to its only really real opponents,
because, being adepts in it, they know
its criminal nature.

PENSION DRUMMERS SCORED.

Evans Tell How They Bother Sold-
iers Back from Philippines.

Washington, Nov. 7.—In his annual
report the Commissioner of Pensions
showed that the soldiers of the war with
Spain and those fighting the insurrec-
tion in the Philippine Islands "not only
enjoyed larger pensions than were ac-
corded the soldiers of the civil war, but
also that three years after the close of
the Spanish-American war claims for
pensions amounting to 20 per cent. of
the soldiers engaged in that war had
been filed, while seven years after the
close of the civil war, only 6 per cent.
of the soldiers had filed claims.

The Commissioner says this is the fault
of the system of pensioning, with its
active army of attorneys, solicitors and
drummers, who are practically licensed
by the Government with the promise of
\$25 for each claim allowed.

THE EUROPEAN "ANARCHIST"
AND THE AMERICAN
"KANGAROO."

A study of the initial election returns
throws much light upon the "Kangaroo
Social Democrat," or "Kangaroo" for
short. By coupling this study with a
study of the "Anarchist" on his Euro-
pean native heath, the two apparitions
will be thoroughly understood. The im-
portance of the study lies in that it
points unerringly the tactics and the spir-
it that must guide the Socialist or La-
bor Movement in its struggle to abolish
the Capitalist or Wages System of Slav-
ery.

What the "Anarchist" is in Europe
was well summed up in the passage re-
cently quoted in these columns from the
"Illinois Staatszeitung." That Ger-
man capitalist paper, with its intimate
knowledge of European matters, coun-
seled the State to "rear the Anarchist
luscious in the nests of Socialism to devour
the Socialist eggs." The summary tells
substantially the history of European
"Anarchy." "Anarchy" knows it cannot
build up; constructive powers do not
lie latent in a negation, least of all
when the sole moving spring of the ne-
gation is hatred, malevolence and envy.
The European "Anarchist," accordingly,
turns his whole effort towards destroying.
But destroying what? The Capitalist
System? No! Such destruction, being
constructive in its nature, implies vir-
tually. Hatred, malevolence and envy are
attributes of degeneracy. The degener-
ate never tackles the strong; he tackles
the weak. Capitalist Society being
powerful, he leaves it substantially al-
one; the camp of Socialism, having to
be raised under the fire of the enemy,
is exposed and substantially weak. The
Anarchist, accordingly, turns his face
against Socialism. The tactics he adopts
flow inevitably from such premises: it
is defamation. The dust of confusion,
mistrust and hopelessness that he raises,
checks the growth of Socialism; it has
often nullified Socialist propaganda.
Such is the species "Anarchist" as well
known in Europe. If the initial election
returns in this city are studied, together
with the "agitation" conducted by the
"Kangaroo," the identity of the Euro-
pean "Anarchist" and the American
"Kangaroo" becomes obvious, strikingly
so. The fact is brought out best by the
figures and facts in the 16th Assembly
District.

In that District, thanks to a lavish,
deep and far-reaching agitation, car-
ried on by the Socialist Labor Party,
the straight Party vote rose in 1898
to 1,214. Nor was that all. That year
the Party had drawn to itself a large
sympathetic vote. Over 1,000 voters, not
yet wholly divorced from the old habits
of thought, still cast their vote for one
or other of the capitalist candidates for
Governor (the head of the ticket), fear-
ing they would "lose their vote" if they
voted for the S. L. P. candidacy, but
gave their suffrage to the Party nominee
for the Assembly, feeling that the chances
of carrying that office were within reach.
The 2,223 votes thus polled by the S.
L. P. candidacy for Assembly was an un-
mistakable indication of the setting of a
strong current towards Socialism.
Within a year the "Kangaroo" made his
appearance and initiated a virulent "aga-
itation" against the Socialist Labor Par-
ty and in favor of a new party that he
set up, the Social Democracy. To-day,
after three years of its "agitation," the
election returns eloquently characterize
the concern for what it is. The Socialist
Labor Party vote of three years ago
(1,214) has come down this year to a
little over 600; the sympathetic vote
1,000, has likewise been halved, and,
where did the difference go? Did that
difference go to the "Kangaroo"? No!
And this is the point. The same Han-
ford, who as the S. L. P. candidate for
Governor in 1898, polled in the District,
1,214 votes, polled there this year, as the
head of the Kangaroo ticket, barely
250 votes, even accepting as correct the
"Volkszeitung" returns that experience
has shown are habitually forged to keep
up the courage of its dupes. In other
words, the bulk of the difference, fully
350, dropped away; and the showing of
the poll for the Assembly shows a still
greater melting away. The "Kangaroo"
is incapable of construction; he knows
that his "agitation" proves it; the word
of mouth part is slander, the printed
portion is a collection of lampoons. The
insect American "Kangaroo" attests at
all points his kinship with the European
"Anarchist": the one and the other are
there for the exclusive purpose of de-
stroying; their make-up is identical.

In view of this, the tactics and the
spirit that must guide the S. L. P. are
obvious. The Party must reckon with
the ability of the capitalist class to raise
the insect "Kangaroo" in the nests of
Socialism in America, the same as that
class raises the insect "Anarchist" in the
nests of Socialism in Europe. The
masses, disconcerted by the rild noise
raised by the "Kangaroo" are affected in
only one way. They will never take to
the "Kangaroo"; they are too clear-sighted
for that; they can see through the in-
sect; they will give him a wide berth;
but they will become confused: "the
Socialists are divided," the masses will
cry, and will drop out altogether dis-
heartened;—and the capitalist, through
his "Kangaroo," will have accomplished
his purpose.

This feature of the returns in New
York, coupled with such returns as those
from Cleveland, O., where the "Kan-
garoo" was smashed, point out the course
to pursue:—an unflinching posture of un-
compromising agitation and education.
Kangaroosism has demonstrated, even to
those who thought better of it, that it is
capable only of destroying; it can never
construct. Only an uncompromising
agitation can finally succeed
in imparting such thorough and gen-
eral information as will tonic the masses
against the insects that Capitalism will
periodically rear and let loose against
Socialism.

Glassworkers' Strike a Failure.

Wilmington, Del., Nov. 10.—To-mor-
row morning most of the striking glass
snappers of the Christiana Window
Glass Company will return to work at
the old rate of wages.



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan

BROTHER JONATHAN—This is
going too far! This is awful! These la-
bor unions must be smashed!

UNCLE SAM—Hem!

B. J.—Do you believe in Trades Un-
ions?

U. S.—I do in some; I don't in others.

B. J.—Do you believe in Unions that
establish regulations which deprive their
members of the freedom to enter into
whatever agreement they please?

U. S.—There can be no sensible objec-
tion to that.

B. J.—Well I have a sensible objec-
tion to it. We call this a free country;
and so it is. True freedom means that
men shall be allowed to enter into any
agreement, unrestricted and unmolested.
To do what the Unions do is a violation
of freedom. Smash the Unions.

U. S.—Tut, tut, tut.

B. J.—No "tut, tut, tut," about it; I
say the Unions are treasonable, they vio-
late the land's fundamental principle of
freedom. Smash them, I say.

U. S.—"Smash them" on the ground
that they restrict their membership from
absolute liberty to do as they please?

B. J.—Just so!

U. S.—Suppose you feel like selling
your vote to me on election day—

B. J.—I couldn't.

U. S.—Not if you wanted to?

B. J.—Not if I wanted to!

U. S.—Why not?

B. J.—Because I am forbidden by law
from so doing.

U. S.—The law restricts your freedom
to enter into such an agreement unre-
stricted and unmolested?

B. J.—It does.

U. S.—(With a satirical smile)—"Smash
the Law" would you?

B. J.—No! But—

U. S.—What, then, becomes of your
rigmarole about smashing the Unions on
the ground of their restricting their mem-
bers from doing just as they please?

B. J.—(Visibly at sea)—I must admit
that I have lost my foothold. But let me
tell you that what I said, and the argu-
ment that I held, I read in the papers
from the decision of a Judge, who is-
sued an injunction restricting the strik-
ers from picketing and the like. That
was no argument. The fellow must be
a jackass.

U. S.—No, he is not a jackass; he is
simply a hired man of the capitalist
class, put there by the capitalist class
of labor fleecers and the labor fakirs
who act as labor lieutenants of the cap-
italist class to twist the Law so as
to get Labor always on the hip, and to
blind its eyes with the dust of free-
dom.

B. J.—In what way?

U. S.—You will admit that to prevent
a man from selling his vote is a restric-
tion of his freedom?

B. J.—That it is.

U. S.—And you will admit that it is
proper to put that restriction upon him,
lest the suffrage be utterly demoralized?

B. J.—I see that.

U. S.—Accordingly, a "restriction of
freedom" is not in itself wrong. It may
be perfectly right. If by such restriction
the welfare of the commonwealth is pre-
served the restriction is beneficial.

B. J.—I see that.

U. S.—Accordingly, the question to be
considered in each case is not the ab-
stract question of freedom or slavery, but
the concrete question, whether a specific
action is good or bad. If it is good, then
to restrict it is wrong, is to interfere
with freedom; if it is bad, then the re-
striction of it is right, because freedom
aims at the happiness of the masses, no
act that would interfere with that pro-
motes freedom.

B. J.—Nods assent.

U. S.—Now, then, test the action of
a bona fide Trades Union by that prin-
ciple. Do you not see that if one man
is willing to work for lower wages than
others he thereby lowers the happiness
of all? If that one man chooses to cut
off his own nose no one might interfere.
But if the cutting off his own nose would
compel others to do likewise, then his
operation ceases to be his private busi-
ness, and becomes the business of all
others. Ain't it?

B. J.—Yes, by Jove! But why, then,
is that Judge so dead set against it?

U. S.—For the reason that I have al-
ready given you. He is not deciding an
abstract question of freedom. He pre-
tends to; but that is only swindle. What
he is deciding is a concrete question of
happiness.

B. J.—Why, then he should not be
against it, but for it.

U. S.—Not so. He is a capitalist offi-
cial. He therefore interprets things from
the standpoint of capitalist interests.
The actions of these Unions would cause
them to receive higher wages. Now
where do wages come from?

B. J.—They come from the product
of labor.

B. J.—And where do the profits of the
capitalist come

CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

"Workers for a Cause."

TO THE PEOPLE.—In the Third Election District of the Sixth Assembly District, Brooklyn, lives Thomas F. Meade of 683 Lafayette avenue. During the Campaign he spoke for the S. D. P., and was looked upon as "an active worker for the cause." He was registered; so were his father and two brothers. As far as can be learned there was no S. D. P. vote in the district. The S. L. P. has two, and the men who voted can be named.

GEORGE COOK.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Volkzeitung" Election Forgeries.

TO THE PEOPLE.—The S. L. P. vote in the First Election District of the Sixteenth Assembly District was as follows: 45 straight; 2 splits for Keinard, and 30 splits for De Leon. This made a total of 47 for Keinard and 75 for De Leon, just as reported in THE PEOPLE.

How does the little squirt of a Kang who gets up the "Volkzeitung" figures handle this? In the "Volkzeitung" of Wednesday, the 6th inst., the figures given for the Election District are "Keinard, 47; De Leon, 45." This may serve as a sample.

I should add that in that Election District the Kangaroo or Organized Scabbery vote stood: 13 straight, and 2 splits for the head of the ticket, with the Tammany Prince as the Assembly preferences of these two "Socialists." I must admit that Prince and Secret Committeeman Hanford are fit companion pieces.

S. MOSKOWITZ.

New York, Nov. 7.

There Were Also Two Wrens.

TO THE PEOPLE.—I have read, with a good deal of mirth, your account in THE PEOPLE of to-day showing how the "Volkzeitung" in its report of the vote in Massachusetts, has two "Berrys" running there; one called "De Leonite" Berry; the other just plain "Berry." But you seem to have missed a point. To judge by your citations from the "Volkzeitung," there also seem to be two different "Wrens," one who beats "De Leonite" Berry and one who is always licked by the "plain, simple and ordinary Berry." The former is always either "Genosse" Wren, or he is the "Social Democrat" Wren. The latter, the one who gets licked is just a plain, simple and ordinary Wren, without any frills and turbotaws.

E. K.

New York, Nov. 8.

An Interesting Development in Dayton, Ohio.

TO THE PEOPLE.—There is a serious struggle here initiated by the Manufacturers Association of this city against the S. L. P.

A few days after the death of McKinley the Manufacturers Association met and passed resolutions denouncing "Anarchism and Socialism" and those engaged in the propaganda thereof. A day or two later, Section Dayton received notice to vacate its rooms in the Davies Building within twenty-four hours, since which time the Section has been meeting here in my office. About the same time five of the members of the Section were called into the office of their respective employers, Buckeye Iron & Brass Works and the Smith-Vail & Stillwell-Bierce Co., and warned that they must either quit the Socialist Labor Party or quit their jobs. These firms are both members of the M. A.

I am informed that the M. A. is engaged in the formation of a lodge of the "Holy Gooly" here and that to date they have above 300 members drawn principally from the "aristocrats of labor" in the National Cash Register Works. The avowed purpose of this organization is to break strikes among the plebeians of labor. I had been awaiting authentic information on this last point before laying the situation before the S. L. P. C. The two moves: to fight the "plebeians of labor" and to fight the "aristocrats of labor" are certainly kindred; and it is not surprising that those to fight them are capitalists and their labor hound.

On another point the situation here is in a curious shape: Immediately when the campaign against the Socialist movement was started as a sequel to the assassination of McKinley, Section Dayton jumped into the breach and fought the police and capitalist press of this city to a stand still; while at the same time the S. D. P. crawled into its hole like a whipped cur and stayed there till they saw that it was safe to come out in consequence of the work we had done; and when they did come out it was with a warning article that they caused to be published in the papers, giving Webster's definition of Socialism; and saying in effect "you see WE ARE GOOD Socialists, who can be depended on not to harm the ruling class in any way" and during this time it is clearly evident, from their actions, that the Manufacturers had obtained a practically complete list of the names of the members of Section Dayton; for it is noticeable that the members of that organization strike at the members of the Section at every opportunity, while those employers that are not in that association do not as yet seem to recognize the gravity of the situation for themselves.

In order to understand the situation it is necessary to see both sides of it at once. In other places the police and capitalist press have been bullying the Socialist Labor Party, while the employers, knowing that their dirty work was being well done, have kept in the back ground; but here, by our militant action at the first sign of the work, we have forced the police and press into the back ground and have thus compelled the employers to come out in the open to do personally the work that they would prefer to delegate to their police and press lackeys.

We have tried in every way to force the kangaroo element into the open where we could get at them; but they keep in the dark and try to stab us in the back at every opportunity: witness that attempt of their State Secretary, Oshkover, to keep us off the official ballot. That is "see the Socialists."

On account of this treacherous characteristic of the members of the Social Democracy it would be very dangerous to publish the names of the comrades that I have here referred to above as having been warned by their employers to leave the S. L. P. J. R. Frazer.

Dayton, Ohio, November 7.

Sound S. L. P. in Bridgeport.

TO THE PEOPLE.—The municipal worm is over. The Socialist Labor Party comes out safe and sound, having all the barnacles scraped from its body without in the least damaging the little body of staunch workers for the Social Revolution. The capitalists here have taken the cue from their brother capitalists throughout the land to smash the Socialist Labor Party. Here in Bridgeport the Anarchist cry was not used much. But the scheme that was worked by the capitalist class, although well planned, did not have the effect the capitalists wished it to have, to wit, the wiping out of the Socialist Labor Party in Bridgeport. The scheme was this: The capitalists, knowing it was about time to put a fresh bait on the political hook, trotted forward a "harrud wurkin man" Dennis Mulvihill by name, a fireman in W. & W. sewing machine factory. Dennis was pushed to the head of the Democratic ticket; the "Post" and "Telegram Union," two newspapers of the capitalist anarchist type, boomed Dennis, who got elected Mayor by 3,383 majority, the biggest ever given to a Mayor in this city. The Social Democrats voted for Dennis almost to a man; of this there is evident proof, as we know almost to the man who voted the S. L. P. ticket 81 straight votes and 10 split.

The Social Democrats here know as much about Socialism as they do elsewhere. We had Comrade Frank Jordan of Lynn here three days. Saturday night he spoke on the corner of Main and Elm streets, to about 150 to 200 men; Sunday afternoon he spoke to a small but attentive audience in Pioneer Hall; Monday night on the corner of Main and Elm streets a large audience listened to Comrade Jordan again. Comrade Jordan held the crowd spellbound clean to the end of his lecture. A Democratic politician standing alongside of a policeman said: "Him, him, him, he is the best speaker I ever heard." Thus do the representatives of capitalism hate us and at the same time respect us. We will now begin operations for the State election which takes place next year in November. We have been quiet for a long time, but we will push along from this out. The old Social Kang debauchery is about dead here. They are at the best a cowardly lot, who would not dare to come before the voters this election.

On to the Social Revolution!
HENRY MATHERN.
Bridgeport, Conn., Nov. 7.

The Thundering Voice of the S. L. P. L. A. Heard at the Mouth of a Mine.

TO THE PEOPLE.—Here at the mine of Nottingham, just started, an open public meeting was called by the President of the local of U. M. of A. to elect pit committee and checkweighmen for the miners.

We all here, comrades and sympathizers went to the meeting. We elected a checkweighman and a mine committee. Comrade of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, Domenico Sambuco, after being elected for one of the committees I was chosen to go around the mine to get names for the check-off system for the checkweighman and for the union, as Pat Dolan's constitution states. They chewed the rag for a few minutes as they wanted to force me to go around. I got up and said I for one will not go, and get the names of those who wanted their dues checked off at the office. By reason of the check-off system the U. M. W. of A. can't better the condition of the working class, neither can any other pure and simple trade organization. And the U. M. W. is a scab organization because the leaders come and say: "Organize! organize!" and then on election day vote for M. Capitalist, so that they can get a nice political job, as the McBrides, the Powderlys, Philip Penns, the Ratchfords and Cameron Millers, with all the rest. I said: "Now do you want me to recognize an organization that wants the operators as cashiers and as controllers of the said organization?"

As I got down one of the brothers got up and said: "Mr. Chairman, let me say a few words to enlighten this young man. He says and thinks that this organization is a capitalist organization; but I can tell you gentlemen that our officials have fought for three weeks to get the check-off system, and it is necessary because, if nobody will pay, we will get 53 cents per ton again, and the officials must get paid for their work."

Comrade Pietro Sambuco then got up and said: "What better conditions has the miners got now at 30 cents, than they get at 53 cents per ton, if you got 30 cents of a raise, and your groceries, clothing, etc., raised 40 per cent? How has the U. M. W. bettered the condition if 50 years ago the working class received 50 per cent to the capitalists? 40 per cent, and now we receive twenty-five per cent at the wealth produced, and the capitalist receives 75 per cent? I see that the capitalists make more profit at eight hours than they did at fourteen hours a day, because of the progress of machinery to-day. Where the capitalist needed 100 men, now they only need ten to produce the same wealth and make more millions. For this reason I don't recognize this organization. First, it is a scab organization. Second, it has wrong principles with which to fight the capitalist class. Third, it has men for leaders acting as labor fakirs, freak and political crooks, and then checking off the dues, forcing the miners to belong or get out of the district. If it were a bona fide organization the miners would pay their dues voluntarily and not need to force them that tells the tale, as doing injury to the miners, not benefit."

As he sat down another brother got up and said: "Talking about forcing is nothing here. You go into the state of Ohio, you will have to pay ten dollars to join, or else you shall not work unless you join the union."

I got up and said: "Very good, working people, very good. You see the act of these organizations; how they treat their fellow workmen. They treat us more tyrannously than the capitalist does. It is just the same as if a thief would come to you and say: 'Money or your life, you

must buy a gun to shoot yourself.' Take this for instance: if a miner has a big family there, and remains without work, and has got no money, he has to starve in desperation; is this what you call better conditions? of the miners' fellow working people?"

All at once another brother got up and said: "Mr. Chairman, this gentleman is altogether out of order." But the chairman did not hear him. Another said: "O, he was sent here," another brother said, interrupting me: "These fellows ought to be put out of the hall altogether."

I said: "Mr. Chairman, that is what you call liberty of expressing your opinion. That is nothing but tyranny. What these labor fakirs use when they find somebody that discovers their tricks, as it happened at the Chicago convention of the miners, where Patrick Dolan hit one of his brothers a couple of punches in the eye for getting too far out of order."

As I was talking the chairman of the meeting said: "I am a Socialist too." I answered: "It's all well enough to say 'I'm a Socialist too,' but where is your card? Show it up if you got one." He said: "I haven't got it here." I said: "You ought to, or else you are a 'me too' Socialist. But he failed to answer."

I continued: "I recognize the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance as a bona fide organization that fights politically and economically, that is the only organization that can better the conditions of the working class. We don't just fight every day of the year and then on election vote for Mr. Operator, the capitalist class, which, when we strike, send State and Federal troops to shoot us strikers in the back, as they have done at Hazleton, 1897, and at Wardner, state of Idaho, where they imprisoned 300 miners in the Bull Pen." I continued to tell of the fakirism of the United Mine Workers of America, and they all failed to answer.

The meeting adjourned with a few individual talks and we challenged their leaders to come and debate the question of public discussion with one of our comrades of the S. T. & L. A. They said all right, but what happened? On Friday night at our mine meeting came Mr. Uriah Billingham, vice-fakir of Pittsburgh, district 5, trying to persuade us comrades to join the United Mine Workers. But we backed him out right away by telling him of the bankruptcy of the U. M. W. of A., etc. He said for us miners to organize again here, we could easily have the check-off system, and after we were organized we could build night schools and agitate, so that in the time of election we can vote for our school directors and we can have better agitation to organize the foreign people. But he said, we should just vote for the directors but we don't just want to vote for the directors but we want to vote for the county for State officers and legislators and Congressmen, that when we strike we won't have any deputies to shoot us in the back, no injunctions to forbid us from marching on public roads; no unjust laws against the working people and no troops to put us miners in the Bull Pen and let us starve to death." The labor fakir did not like this; his answer was that he was a Socialist too; but he, too, failed to show his card. He said he used to belong to a Section but did not know where. At Banksville, he said they had a co-operative store. I told him that the co-operative stores was Utopian Socialism and that the Socialist Labor Party, based upon science, don't fight with such things. He failed to answer any more on that point, it being "too radical."

These labor fakirs don't now say, "Organize, organize!" They have changed their preaching by saying "Check-off! check-off the dues!" and that will be a good thing because if you don't you will be fired out at the will of the operators and superintendents. If that isn't an organization controlled by the operators acting as treasurers, what is it? The U. M. W. to-day is maintained by the check-off. The U. M. W. of A. is close by. We challenged Mr. Fakir Uriah Billingham, to debate the question and any other of their leaders in public discussion as to which organization would better the condition of the miners, the U. M. W. of A. or the S. T. & L. A. He failed and said "No," because we had the better points. Now any miner that had good sense ought to see into this. It is as clear as can be. The Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance is the only Union that will better the workers' condition. It organizes under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party, the only party that can emancipate the working class.

At the close of the meeting, we all gave three cheers for the S. T. & L. A. and S. L. P. Domenico Sambuco, Member of the Alliance at Blythdale, Pa., Hackett P. O., Washington Co., Pa.

The Lyon Fund.

TO THE PEOPLE.—The comrades and sympathizers of the S. L. P. here in Victor, Col., are making up a fund to aid the S. E. E. of Texas, in prosecuting the persons who assaulted Comrade Lyon. If the comrades throughout the country do the same we could have what balance is left after Comrade Lyons is well taken care of devoted to the DAILY PEOPLE fund. We will forward our money to National Secretary, Kuba, inside of two days.

T. F. Dugan.

Victor, Col., Nov. 1.

Workingmen Cheaper Than Horses.

TO THE PEOPLE.—Immediately adjoining the building where I work, here in Duluth, Minn., there is a meat market of the cockroach type. Last night the horse used for delivering parcels died. There is nothing unusual in this, yet it teaches a little lesson. I learned that the market owner paid the sum of \$50 for the animal. The moment the horse ceased to breathe, Mr. Butcher was out the \$50, and facing the prospect of plunking down \$50 or \$60 for another one. But the dead horse still was of some worth; a local tallow factory called for it with a wagon, and soon it will be converted into tallow, or soap—may be form some part of a poor devil of a wage-slave's toilet, while his capitalist master uses finely scented herb soap. The tallow factory paid \$5 for the dead horse.

Now reverse the situation; suppose the butcher's cutter or delivery man had died—what would have happened?

Why, the butcher would simply advertise for another "man," and have one in two hours. The cost would not be over 50 cents—the cost of the advertisement, instead of \$50.

Then suppose the workman up and died; the butcher would not be the loser a cent, and no one would think of paying as much as 15 cents for his remains. Chances are, his friends would have to chip in enough money to bury the poor devil.

Under capitalism a workman don't hold a candle to a horse, as a thing of value. The principle of capitalism is "private property and profits; to hell with human lives, and man's social well-being."

Speed the day of Socialism.

L. F. D.

Duluth, Minn., Nov. 3.

The Rev. Putty Face at His Game of Pulpit-Saw-Dust.

TO THE PEOPLE.—On Sunday evening, October 27th, the "Police Ownership," alias "Socialist" alias "Social Democratic" Party held a mass meeting here, in Reading, at Geisler's Hall, with the Rev. Chas. Vail, of New Jersey, as the speaker. The Rev. Vail, during the course of his speech said, "Any wage worker that votes the old parties' tickets is a traitor to his class." Later on he also said: "Any traitor to the wage working class should be branded as such."

After the Rev. Vail was through, questions were asked for, and after several had been asked, and it appeared that every one that wanted to ask questions had done so. Comrade Vise then asked the speaker: "Why if the 'Socialist' party is not in favor of shooting down the wage workers, does it uphold and support within its organization a man who, like Carey, did vote a \$15,000 appropriation to build an armory for the militia?" Instantly, several of their members were on their feet and objected to the question. Vail refused to answer it. Comrade Bellman then asked him why he (Carey) was not branded as a traitor to the working class? To which Vail replied that he did it as a mistake, etc., etc., whereupon the writer reminded him that Carey said he would do it again, which immediately brought several of their members in various parts of the hall to their feet, with objections to his (Vail) answering the charge. One of them said that they would answer it after the meeting.

The next question was "What is the difference between the 'Socialist Party' and the Socialist Labor Party?" This was put by one of their own members. The Rev. Vail nevertheless refused to answer it, as it was "a question of tactics." The questioner then said that he knew, but that he did it on account of them back there (meaning the S. L. P. men). Vail then said that he could give it to them if he wanted to, but he wanted to be fair. After the S. L. P. men had been shut up, or cut off so to say, he knew that if he would assual it would act as a boomerang and that is why he did not do it.

After the meeting they answered the charge that I made against Carey with threats of physical violence. Some of them threatened to do us violence if we did the same thing again. It takes two for that game. We shall see.

SILAS HINKEL.

Reading, Pa., Nov. 3.

Kangaroo Clowns in Syracuse.

TO THE PEOPLE.—By furnishing humor during the campaign, the Kangaroos of Syracuse have proven themselves as useful as the Timbuctoos of New York, and surely no one will deny such conduct plays some useful part in the scheme of nature, whether they stand as blunderers to show the way others should not go, or whether they pose as a mere laughing-stock, it makes no difference. Well, anyhow, in accord with their past conduct, the Kangs, not wishing to be entirely dormant during the municipal campaign, they, on last Sunday imported a "Genosse Lippelt" from Rochester to speak to the members of the Sick and Death Benefit Society during the afternoon meeting. Several of our comrades being present, some being members, insisted upon a hearing as fairly as that granted to Lippelt. Immediately there was an uproar. All sorts of denunciations rent the air. They accused us of severe language, and called us "Tam De Leonites." As it was, Lippelt did not speak; but the Kangs, nothing daunted, tried it again. In the evening of the same day they smuggled the diminutive Lippelt into an ante-room of a saloon in a suburb of the city. The speaker explained the class struggle by comparing the classes to opposing armies in battle, and mostly along this line, with a lengthy peroration about bullets, and ever and again we only heard about bullets; all showed a decided infection of Careyism. And then he concluded by pleading for support for their city ticket.

He was informed that he was speaking outside of the city, and in that district people could not vote city tickets, even if the Kangs desired it. After asking for questions one of our men applied. Their chairman immediately declared questions out of order, especially from S. L. P. men. Persistent efforts brought chagrin to the little crowd, and the little Lippelt was again stown away in the confusion.

Again, on Friday, we were treated to a visit from the Rev. Bigelow. His only audience beside some eight S. L. P. men consisted mainly of the old, old forty-year Socialists. How strange the gathering all seemed: like remnants of a prehistoric race. The object of the dominie's tour became only a matter of conjecture. His discourse—entirely an ethical one, advocating Socialism only from a standpoint of justice and morality—always expressing his "beliefs." He stated to be a Socialist you must be class-conscious. Jesus was class-conscious. (H) Hence Jesus, according to his logic, was a Socialist. He claimed the Socialists had a scheme which they thought would work. Carefully refraining from mentioning the means to emancipation. He never mentioned his party until the last seconds he spoke. Comrade Harris applied to ask a question. Again pandemonium reigned. One irate Kang seized a chair, another rushed into the adjacent bar-room, presumably after a beer mallet. Finally, the chairman ruled "he would not give the floor to none of his gang." As it was, the dominie's collection was not taken up, and while arguments were going on in small groups, he quickly left, chewing gum vigorously. Very likely, if the Kangs have any more political mass meetings, they will hereafter conduct them with more secrecy. A gathering, claiming to be Socialist, that bars any questions is indeed a travesty on Socialism. I have just learned that they have on their ticket a candidate not a citizen, a man named Frank Schoeck, one who can not even vote for himself. But such are the ways of the Kangaroo. Eheu!

Syracuse, N. Y., Nov. 4.

The Buzz-Saw in Jeannette, Pa.

TO THE PEOPLE.—Saturday night Comrades Brown and Tesson of Pittsburgh were sent to Greensburg to hold an open air meeting.

On arriving they were met by the comrades of Section Jeannette, and proceeded to the Court House Square. A box was secured and Tesson opened with a short address on the Socialist Labor Party, which was received approvingly by a crowd of 200 workmen.

Comrade George A. Brown was then introduced as the speaker of the evening and had commenced to talk upon Labor organization when a policeman ordered him off the square saying that the County Commissioners prohibited the use of those grounds for such purposes. Brown said we would move into the street. "I will arrest you if you do," said the officer. He refused to say whether there was an ordinance regulating street meetings or not.

A committee then called on the mayor. He refused to grant a permit for the meeting, on the pretext that a speech delivered by Comrade S. Schulberg a few weeks before on capitalism had been "a tirade against the Government and the respectable element of that community," and that even honest workmen had condemned the stand taken by Schulberg.

The committee explained fully the object of the S. L. P. but were refused with the remark from the mayor who is a banker, that had he not been an official he would have led "a body of men to take Schulberg down the hill and inflicted the treatment which he deserved."

After a consultation it was decided to hold the meeting on our constitutional rights. Brown mounted the box and proceeded to explain the situation to the people which was approved with applause. Here the policeman reappeared and ordered Brown to stop or show his permit. Brown answered that he had complied with the spirit of the law by having applied to the proper authorities, and having been refused, would maintain his Constitutional right of free assemblage and free speech, until forcibly deprived of these rights. He was then pulled off the box and told to move away or he would be locked up. He refused to move away, explaining to the people that he was the representative of a political party and not made of the kind of stuff that receives orders from the police.

He was then arrested and marched towards the station house. The crowd jeered at this act.

Tesson then mounted the box and had been speaking but a few minutes when another policeman made his appearance and demanded if he had a permit. When answered in the negative, he ordered him to stop speaking, and then pulled him off the box. Tesson continued to address the people. He was ordered to move on, the policeman pushing him with one hand and ramming him with his well developed stomach. At this, Tesson told the officer that he was not a corner loafer or criminal, but a citizen and that it was the business of a policeman to protect, and not to assault him. The policeman then ordered him to go with him to the mayor's office. On the way to the mayor's office the officer held on to Tesson as if he had been a desperate character trying to escape, but on reaching the door to the office of the mayor he was released and told to wait outside until the officer returned.

As soon as the door closed on the officer, Tesson started for the place of meeting, remounted the box, called upon the workmen present to remember this act of brutality on election day and vote out of power a band of political crooks who were violating the supreme law of the land in order to maintain their power by keeping the people in ignorance.

He then took a vote of the audience as to whether they believed he had a right to address the people. He called for those who believed he did not have the right to address the people on the street to raise their hands. No hand was raised. He then called for those who did believe he had this right to raise their hands, and fully half of the four hundred people raised their hands some voting with both hands. At this juncture, the policeman returned and arrested him over again. The people hissed.

Comrades Moody, Dill, Bertin and Dessler procured bail for the speaker, but were kept running from the mayor to the police and vice versa so that it was after 10:30 before they could secure the release of either of the speakers. At the examination the next morning, they were fined \$5 for obstructing the street and speaking without a permit. The fines were paid under protest by Section Jeannette. The mayor refused to recognize our speakers as representatives of a political party.

Comrade Thomas Lawry, of Pittsburgh, is looking up the state laws on the subject of street assemblies prior to taking the case into court.

The Comrades in Westmoreland county are determined to fight the case to a finish.

Jeannette, Pa., Nov. 1.

A Daily People Feast.

TO THE PEOPLE.—I have to make a suggestion which ought to be unanimously adopted by every Section of the Socialist Labor Party.

Why not set aside Thanksgiving Day for the benefit of the DAILY PEOPLE. Let every Section in the country arrange a banquet at 50 cents per plate for that day, the entire profits to go to

the DAILY PEOPLE. Meals when prepared for a large number of persons cost much less than when prepared for the average family and a good substantial feast could be secured for from 20 to 25 cents per plate, which would cost about 75 cents at a restaurant.

In that way the DAILY PEOPLE would be the gainer by at least 25 cents for every comrade and sympathizer who would eat his most important Thanksgiving meal in the company of Socialists.

The speakers and active members could respond to the toasts, and besides a good square meal, we could all have an enjoyable time.

If every Section would get out banquet tickets and offer them for sale at once we would have a real cause to be thankful for and that is, that the DAILY PEOPLE would be a couple of thousand dollars better off.

Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 1. A Pittsburg.

Regular and Social Democratic Organized Scabbery.

TO THE PEOPLE.—As we are just on the threshold of election day, the following may be interesting to the comrades in the Sixteenth Assembly District, New York, is particular:

On election morning of last year, "Champion of Labor" Sam Prince went out electioneering on his own hook in the New York Sixteenth Assembly District, where he then lived. On his route he met a citizen on the way to the voting booth and addressed him as follows:

"Well, did you vote?"

"No, but am just going to vote."

"Well, whom do you intend to vote for?"

"I am a working man and as such I am going to vote the ticket of the class I belong to."

"You see I am a workman myself and therefore I hope you will vote my ticket, the Democratic ticket."

"I shall vote the ticket of my class, and if you are a workman, and an intelligent one, I am going to vote the same ticket as you do."

Prince, suspecting the citizen to be an S. L. P. man said: "Why not vote a Social Democratic ticket, is not Debs a better man than Maloney; and is not Hanford a better man than Corrigan, and Sieburg, is he not a better man than De Leon? They are all union men and what is De Leon doing? Do you know he is sending scabs to break the strike of our craft?"

"Do you know it was just this strike of your trade that opened my eyes; and because I followed it up that is the reason I am going to vote a straight S. L. P. ticket. But who are you, sir? You seem to be very much interested in the politics of this district?"

"Why, don't you know me? I am Prince, whom De Leon calls a 'Labor Fakir'."

"He is right," was the answer, "you are indeed a labor fakir. You are running on the same ticket with Justice Freedman, who issued a model injunction against the police force, and who, moreover, tolerate your members to stump for him as Marouchek, is doing and yet have the gall to ask me to vote for you? You have then given me your right title," and with that the citizen turned away and left Mr. Prince standing dazed.

If Mr. Prince will go out electioneering this year, he will find out that there are more men this year who will meet him with the above dialogue. Let there be no rest until these degenerate henchmen of the capitalist class are brought to Justice and convicted as they deserve.

Let there be no stop until the capitalist class will be forced to surrender unconditionally, never let up before the inauguration of the Co-operative Commonwealth.

S. G.

Telford, Pa., Oct. 31.

TO THE PEOPLE.—This year, he will find out that there are more men this year who will meet him with the above dialogue. Let there be no rest until these degenerate henchmen of the capitalist class are brought to Justice and convicted as they deserve.

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OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Henry Kahn, Secretary, 3-6 New Read street, New York.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA.
F. J. Darch, Secretary, 119 Dundas street, Market square, London, Ontario.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY.
3-6 New Read street. (The Party's literary agency.)

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can be made in this office on Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

National Executive Committee.

Regular meeting held on November 8 at 2-6 New Read street. Gillhaus in the chair. Absent and excused: Flebiger and Forbes. The financial report for the two weeks ending Nov. 2 showed receipts in the amount of \$53.60; expenditures, \$128.35. A number of communications were read from a number of places bearing upon anti-election matters and now disposed of. Section Roanoke, Va., sent \$25 for the DAILY PEOPLE, and promises good work for its circulation; also reports healthy condition of the section which is composed of good material throughout. A report from Ohio State Committee shows vote in Cleveland to have grown while the Kangaroos fell off considerably. Section Canton, Ohio, reported that much pressure has been brought to bear upon their members by the capitalists after the assassination of President McKinley, but the section is holding its own, having even gained new material; it will contribute \$15 to DAILY PEOPLE by December 1. Los Angeles also sent some money for DAILY PEOPLE under the head of weekly donations, and makes several suggestions upon which action was postponed. Communications about local conditions were received from Syracuse, Cleveland, San Francisco, Indianapolis, Baltimore, Reading, Watertown, Barre and a number of other places.

The Indiana State Executive Committee asked for aid in organizing sections in the state; action laid over. From Philadelphia, Pa., a communication was received, signed by E. Seidel and J. Campbell, both suspended by Section Philadelphia and, upon appeal, reinstated by the Pennsylvania State Executive Committee. The writers set forth that Section Philadelphia, pending decision on an appeal in their case by the section to the general vote of the state, refuses to reinstate them. They ask for a ruling upon the question involved. The N. E. C. rules that, when a section appeals from the decision of the State Executive Committee reversing its action in a case of suspension or expulsion, such appeal, if reported to within the constitutional time limit, acts as a stay, and the suspended or expelled member is not reinstated until the appeal has been decided.

The Texas State Executive Committee sent a communication relative to the whitewashing of Comrade F. D. Lyon at Beaumont. The committee has called upon the Governor of Texas urging prosecution of the case, and have from him received information that he has set a reward of \$150 upon the apprehension of the perpetrators of the crime; also that he will do all in his power to bring the criminals to justice. But the State Executive Committee points out that little can be expected from the authorities unless they are vigorously pushed, and to do this successfully, funds are needed. Resolved to issue a call to the Party membership to contribute to such fund, and thus assist and strengthen the hands of the Texas comrades.

New Sections were reported organized and chartered at Montgomery County, Pa., and East Liverpool, Ohio.

Resolved to meet in special session on Monday, November 11, 8 p. m.

Julius Hammer, Recording Sec'y.

General Executive Board.

A special meeting of the General Executive Board was held on Thursday evening, October 3, 1901, with the following members present: Green, Gillhaus, O'Rourke and Brown. Comrade Gillhaus, Chairman.

Communications.—One from District Alliance 4, of Newark, N. J., requesting the Board to revoke the charters of L. A's 204 and 282. Machineists' Alliance, as said Local Alliances had been found guilty of compromising with pure and simple, refusing to allow Socialist agitation, and resigning their right of organization during the Sprague strike.

On motion the request of D. A. 4, was concurred in, and the charter of L. A's 204 and 282 were revoked.

One from D. A. 4, of Newark, N. J., seconding the resolution, proposed by Local Alliance 356, of Bradock, Pa., to wit: No person expelled from the Socialist Labor Party shall be a member of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance.

Received and filed.

On motion the amendment offered by L. A. 356, and endorsed by D. A's 35, 40 and 4, was ordered sent to a referendum vote of the Local Alliances of the N. E. C. Meeting adjourned.

W. L. Brower, Secretary.

The above report should have been printed earlier, but the General Secretary was ordered to the East and the assistant neglected to send in the report.

The regular meeting of the General Executive Board was held on October 24, with the following members present: Katz, Green, Gillhaus and Luck. In the absence of the General Secretary, comrade Pryor acted pro tem. Comrade Luck, chairman.

Communications.—One from Edw. Kriz, of Duluth, Minn., enclosing applications for membership at large for himself and Comrade Andrew P. Anderson, and giving a general report of matters in Duluth.

Action.—Received and filed, and applications granted.

One from General-Secretary Brower, giving report of his work through Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Received and filed, and acting secretary instructed to notify General-Secretary Brower to visit the Locals in Connecticut on his home.

One from Karl Marx Labor Club, L. A. 355, in relation to initiation of members. Action: Acting Secretary instructed

ed to communicate with L. A. 355 further on this matter.

One from the organizer of D. A. 15, Pittsburgh, Pa., enclosing application for charter for a Mixed Alliance. Received and filed, and charter granted.

One from Joseph Delaney, of Plymouth, Mass., stating that they are organizing a Local of Weavers in that place, and asking information about charter fee, application, etc. Attended to by the Secretary.

Communications were also received from Erie, Pa.; Oliverville, R. I.; Tacoma, Wash.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Bartonville, Ill.; Pittsburg, Pa.; Albany, N. Y.; Syracuse, N. Y.; Buffalo, N. Y.; River Point, R. I.; Salem, Mass.; Fulton, N. Y.; Cleveland, O.; Louisville, Ky.; and Lynn, Mass. asking general information, forwarding dues and votes on the constitutional amendment.

Charters were granted to Machineists of Newark, N. J.; Weavers, Plymouth, Mass.; Mixed Alliance, Pittsburg, Pa. There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

K. Pryor, Acting Secretary.

Massachusetts S. E. C.

Meeting of the State Executive Committee of Massachusetts S. E. C., held November 3rd.

Roll call.—Present, Deans, Keefe, Mayo, Christenson, Lyndell, Christenson, Walker, Rausch, Beck, Absent, without excuse, Fugstad.

Communications.—From Salem, Somerville, Lawrence, Gardner, Pittsfield, Worcester, Fall River, Cambridge, ordering State campaign leaflets.

From Lynn, making request that S. E. C. back all speakers when holding meetings under auspices of the S. E. C., after having been requested not to hold meetings by authorities of cities or towns and make test case in courts when so prevented.

Action.—That S. E. C. endorse and carry out above request. Motion lost 1 for and 7 against.

From Springfield, sending stenographic report of Berry-Hilgert debate also bill for the same.

Action: Secretary instructed to communicate with F. A. Nagler, and if amount due in bill is not above \$25.00, the financial secretary is to pay that amount. From Everett—\$5.56 on campaign subscription lists.

From Boston—\$15.50 on campaign subscription lists.

From O'Fallon of Arlington, and Carney of Holyoke, general information, Salem for due stamps.

From N. E. C. 800 due stamps also explaining about the Workmen's Publishing Co.

Committee Reports.—De Leon's lecture per Christenson, accepted as progressive. Rec. Sec. on having State Constitutions printed.

Financial Secretary reports paying M. T. Berry \$90. Headquarters Committee, Section Boston, for room rent for S. E. C. \$4.00, also presented bill from Haverhill for expenses of John R. Oldham, from Lynn to Haverhill. Later bill ordered paid.

Financial Secretary presents financial quarterly reports. Recording Secretary on stenographic reports of De Leon's lecture on "Socialism vs Anarchism."

Action.—Secretary instructed to forward the same to Labor News Co., under original offer of cost of stenographer's services.

M. T. Berry, candidate for Governor made report of tour of the State and makes recommendation relative to next campaign, also turns in expense account, the same being ordered turned over to the Auditing Committee.

Secretary instructed to call upon all Sections to make return of all subscription lists so that campaign bills can be settled up, also all Sections having De Leon lecture tickets to make returns on same.

Edwin S. Mayo, 22 Villa avenue, Everett.

Rec. Sec'y.
H. W. A. Rausch, 300 Columbus, Boston, Mass.
Financial Sec'y.

SPECIAL FUND.

(As per circular letter Sept. 3, 1901.)

Previously acknowledged, \$2751.75

Theo. Anderson, Sugar Loaf, Minn., 5.00

Section Pittsfield, Mass., 5.00

Henry Piper, Geneva, Ohio, 2.50

Section Minneapolis, Minn., 5.00

C. A. Johnson, 5.00

Thomas Tolmie, 5.00

J. W. Mahoney, 5.00

J. W. Johnson, 5.00

Daniel M. Lyons, 2.00

Martin Hanson, 1.00

W. H. Brown, .80

Ben Frankford, .25

Odda, .25

L. A. Ferris, 1.50

C. R. Davis, .50

Charles Lundstrom, .50

P. C. Hall, .50

John Earle, .50

On list of Martin Overby, .50

Ole Sigstad, .50

Peter Larson, .25

Louis and Mrs. Ella Reeves, .25

Cohen, 3.00

Section Waterbury, Conn., 12.20

20th A. D., Brooklyn, N. Y., 1.50

24th A. D., N. Y. City, .50

Frits Brankman, 10.00

Mrs. Brankman, 10.00

Michael Kenny, 5.00

Thos. Kenny, 10.00

Harry Uttal, 1.00

Daniel De Leon, 15.00

Rud. Langfelder, 1.00

Jos. Moenell, 2.00

Section Richmond Co., N. Y., 10.00

B. Clark, 2.00

E. Snyder, 1.00

Joe Zimmer, 5.00

Geo. Jensen, 6.00

Geo. Kolbe, 1.50

H. Brocking, 5.00

John Hoffman, 2.00

Jos. Ehret, 2.00

John Moore, 5.00

F. Scott, 1.50

Jos. Wilson, 3.00

Dad Acaster, 1.00

27th Ward Branch, Section Allegheny Co., Pa., 11.50

Section Los Angeles, Cal.,

Proceeds of Entertainment, 42.50

Henry Fishback, 5.00

E. T. Smith, 1.00

E. K. More, 1.00

Charles Miller, .50

C. D. Lavin, Kern City, Cal., 1.00

Collected after an open air meeting, Bradock, Pa., 3.40

S. Schulberg, Bradock, Pa., 1.00

Louis Cohen, Newark, N. J., 1.00

Section Somerville, Mass., 3.00

Section Medford, Mass., 3.00

William Anderson, .50

Godfred Beck, 1.00

F. Hanson, 1.00

B. Bandrot, .50

Jos. W. Meckel, 1.00

Geo. Anderson, 1.00

Walter Nelson, .50

Leon Greenman, .50

C. V. Albany, N. Y., 10.00

Lager Beer Workers Union, No. 13, Albany, N. Y., 5.00

Julius Sheppard, Bridgeport, Ct., .50

Six Members of Section Philadelphia, Pa., 1.50

Cash, .25

J. L. Rosemeyer, 14th Ward Br., Section Allegheny Co., Pa., 3.00

Thos. O'Shaunessy, N. Y. City, 10.00

E. Schade, Newport News, Va., .25

Section Newburg, N. Y., 1.00

Edward Gidley, 1.00

John Royl, 1.00

Adolph Muddell, 1.00

Aaron Wynert, 1.00

James McGarvey, 1.00

Section Dayton, Ohio, 12.00

Auxiliary Br., S. L. P., Pittsburg, Pa., 4.00

G. A. Stockdale, 2.00

Robert Gregson, 2.00

P. C. Tesson, 16.00

Section New Britain, Conn., 23.00

Wm. Lipschitz, 20th A. D. N. Y. City, 2.00

Section Philadelphia, Pa., 2.00

O. Seidel, 1.00

J. Rainville, 1.00

Members of L. A. 78, S. T. & L. A., 2.00

Schoenfeld, 1.00

(The above sum of \$2.00, together with the \$3.00 previously acknowledged, was donated by the following: L. Isel, \$1; R. Gatter, \$1; J. Snyder, 50c; A. Surke, 50c; M. Archer, 50c; H. Speidel, 50c; J. Huettel, 50c; W. Storch, 50c.)

80th A. D., N. Y. City: 2.00

Bama, 2.00

Gold, 2.00

Gillhaus, 5.00

Kowarsky, 2.00

A. Moren, 5.00

Louis Moren, 1.00

D. Klein, 2.00

W. Heyman, 1.00

Section Hartford, Conn., 45.12

(The \$100, credited to Section Hartford, which includes the above amount, and \$54.88 previously acknowledged, was donated by the following: Fred Feller, \$10; S. Langenauer, \$10; J. Areta, \$5; Mat Lechner, \$5; Ch. Stoedel, \$5; Wm. Mentze, \$5; S. J. Busch, \$2; J. A. Holland, \$2; Wm. Walker, \$1; Louis Newhouse, \$1; Ch. Fantone, \$1; Am. Fantone, \$5; B. Beller, \$1; A. Rossmel, \$1; J. Kumpitch, \$1; H. K. Comeau, \$5; I. Hartenstein, \$5; A. Gierginsky, \$1; Louis Kumm, \$1; H. Sechtman, \$5; O. Gernreich, \$1; A. Kumpitch, \$1; S. G. Harrison, \$1; L. Thompson, \$1; Entertainment Section Hartford, \$23.58; E. Sache, \$1; O. Brink, 25c; J. T. Manoe, \$2; W. Prescavert, \$5; Ziegler, \$5; Chash, 25c; E. Stansy, 50c; A. Kumpitch, 50c; O. Martz, 25c; H. Radin, 50c; J. Littlefield, \$2; E. A. Rydingward, \$2; Robert Duncan, \$1; Gus Fischer, \$50c; C. Schacher, \$1; P. B. Smith, 67c.)

Section Peoria, Ill.:

Carl Glerke, .75

Theo. Pickel, .25

Harl. W. Clark, .50

W. E. Miller, .25

Wm. F. A. Glerke, .50

Carl Koehlin, .25

Nich. Staub, .50

Wm. Aufmann, .50

Jos. Magnusen, .40

Section Collinsville, Ill., 7.00

Section San Jose, Cal.,

J. Zimmer, 5.00

E. B. Mercader, 1.00

F. Hamann, 1.00

Louis H. Zimmer, 2.00

Total, \$3,154.12

The \$3.00 credited to L. A. 28, S. T. & L. A., in the Daily People of October 13 were donated by L. A. 78, S. T. & L. A.

EDWARD DITTRICH, Cashier.

Section Allegheny County, Pa.

Comrades: At the last meeting of the County Committee of Section Allegheny County, S. L. P., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, It is absolutely necessary for every party member to keep track of the different events in the economic and political field, and

"Whereas, the DAILY PEOPLE is the only bona fide newspaper which reports the news from the workingman's standpoint, and

"Whereas, Such a newspaper is absolutely necessary to combat the corrupt forces of the Capitalist Class with their allies the Labor Fakirs, and

"Whereas, By so doing the DAILY PEOPLE is deprived of the advertisements which are necessary to keep a daily paper afloat, and therefore, has to depend solely upon the comrades and sympathizers, therefore be it

"Resolved, That it is the duty of every comrade to subscribe to the DAILY PEOPLE and to do his utmost to get his fellow workers to do the same, and be it further

"Resolved, That no member cease a minute in his efforts to make the DAILY PEOPLE self-sustaining."

The County Committee further recommends that, "subscriptions to the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE" be embodied under the regular order of business at the Branch meetings, the delegates to report at the meetings of the County Committee the number of subscriptions secured in their respective localities.

In order that the subscription list

should reach at least 5,000 in this County, it was resolved, that a competitive contest be arranged and that a Banner be presented to the Branch securing the most subscriptions. (One yearly subscription to the DAILY being equal to seven yearly subscriptions to the WEEKLY.)

It was further recommended that each Branch elect a Canvassing Committee, said committee to do its best to get the WEEKLY PEOPLE readers in their respective vicinities to subscribe to the DAILY PEOPLE; Committees can secure the names and addresses of the readers of the WEEKLY PEOPLE at the County Committee headquarters.

All subscriptions are to go through the hands of the organizer of Section Allegheny County and he to keep track of the contest.

By order of the County Committee, Wm. J. Eberle, Organizer, Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 7, 1901.

P. S.—After the Branch has taken proper action on this communication, please hang it up in your headquarters. Branches will please send in as soon as possible, the names and addresses of their officers and delegates to the County Committee, for the term commencing January 1, 1902, and ending June 30, 1902, as well as their time and place of meeting.

Pennsylvania Sections.

Your attention is called to the voting blanks sent out by the State Committee for a general vote on the candidates nominated for State Secretary and members of State Committee. The vote cast must be reported not later than December 3, 1901, to Wm. J. Eberle, 111 Market street, Pittsburg, Pa.

Eighth Assembly District, New York

Regular meeting of the above district will take place Tuesday, November 12, at the club rooms of the Excelsior Literary Society, at 235 E. Broadway, at 8 p.m. Business of importance will be transacted. Members will please make it their duty to attend.

PRESENTS FOR THE BAZAAR.

The meetings of the Ladies' Auxiliary have so far been well attended. There is still plenty of work for all, and those who have not yet been present should make it a point to attend.

The following presents were received during the past week:

Three books and a gent's tie, and a box of mantels from Mrs. Hyman, N. Y. City. Pair of fancy silk garters from Mrs. Stodel Ullman, New Haven, Ct.; pair of silk garters from Mrs. Stodel Ullman, New Haven, Ct.; two framed pictures from Paul Joseph, N. Y. City; leather bound copy of Bible Encyclopedia, from Jos. Klein, N. Y. City; Morris Chair, from E. C. Schmidt, Brooklyn, N. Y.; silk upholstered divan, from Mr. Schram, Brooklyn, N. Y.; hand painted sofa pillow and pair of silk suspenders, from Wm. Levitt, Peekskill, N. Y.; eight pieces of fancy work from Mrs. Marie MacDonald, N. Y. City, N. Y.; a number of old coins and old paper money from D. C. Wisner, Richmond Center, Pa.; fancy chair scarf from Mrs. E. A. Carlson, Cleveland, O.

Chicago Attention!

Section Chicago, S. L. P., will hold public agitation meetings every Sunday 3 P. M., at Antenna Building, 26 E. Van Buren St. Hall 220, 2nd floor. Good speakers. Questions and discussion invited. Admission free. Comrades and sympathizers turn out and make these meetings a success.

M. L. Hiltner, Organizer.

LYON FUND.